HUBBUCK'S
ENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
E BOILED LINSEED OIL.
TE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S
PARED LIQUID PAINTS.
H GREEN PAINT.
AND COLZA OILS.
L, and VARNISHES properly
f Name and Trade Mark.
K & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,012—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1893.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
NON	4199	800	E. Crespo	25th March.
	3560	600	H. T. Weigholl	1st April.
IE	5645	1900	A. S. Daniell	8th "
AM †	3693	800	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 3 P.M.
ESHAWUR	3997	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
ARTHAGE	3912	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
AM	3953	800	H. T. Weigholl	29th "
VICTORIA	6386	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3050	600	H. T. Weigholl	26th May.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4139	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
† SIAM	3050	600	H. T. Weigholl	23rd "
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Tickets and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

5th April	3rd May	31st May.
19th April	17th "	14th June.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
ERRATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,353	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deporis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Milis	4,390	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	P. Covacich	2,983	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For farther Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 6th April, 4th May, and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 20, 1893.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL, subject to SAFE ARRIVAL:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
PETERS	Jacobs	650	31st of March.
SAFARI	Anasthasen	1,500	15th of April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 7th March, 1893.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
'CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Franc	3,220	11th April.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,393	W.C. Haynes, LL.R.N.R.	22nd "
PERSIA	4,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abroy	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, March 24, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all Cities of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Rome, Marseilles and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS on the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,

VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 25th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

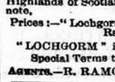
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,336 tons, on the 30th March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 22, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. R." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

CROFT, MODY & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CH. DE CAZANOVE, ANIZE (Champagne).

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.

Vin Monarque	at Rs. 70	Per Doz.	Quarts.	
Carte Blanche	"	" 56	"	"
Carte Noire	"	" 49	"	"
Carte Bleue	"	" 43	"	"
Clos De Avize	"	" 36	"	"
Avize Mousseue	"	" 32	"	"

Large Discounts allowed to the Trade, Clubs, and Messes.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK ST.; OR

Messrs. DENISON & CO.,

RETAIL AGENTS,

33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Sourys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, etc. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, free of postage. Foreign Subscription, Rs. 17 per annum including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN COLOURED SHIRTINGS.

"ALL NEW GOODS."

French Cambrics. Twill Lining.
Oxford Cloth. Spun Silks.
Cambridge Cloth. Best Wove Flannels.
Ventula. Best Silk and Wool.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co., BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c. realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HOMEWARD BOUND WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT. THE BEST GOODS ONLY AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed... £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..... £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875		£749,553
"	1880	£833,078
"	1885	£906,107
"	1891	£1,007,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods or Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,572,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER and Co., is one of the PUREST and most WHOLESOME WHISKEYS before the Public.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER and Co., is imported BY THEM ALONE and cannot be procured ELSEWHERE.

HIGHLAND MALT

Has acquired a reputation throughout India, which is equalled by no other, and has been everywhere COMMENDED by the most COMPETENT JUDGES.

HIGHLAND MALT

Is what it pretends to be—A GENUINE SCOTCH WHISKY, neither Doctored nor Coloured.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.

OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,

OLD CLUB HOUSE: RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST SETS,
DINNER SETS,
DESSERT SETS,
AFTERNOON TEA SETS,
TRINKET SETS,
SUPERIOR GLASSWARE,
SALAD BOWLS,
FLOWER CENTRE-PIECES,
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.

LIMOGES' ARTISTIC CROCKERY.

COPELAND'S CELEBRATED WHITEWARE.

Priced List Post Free on Application.

GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS & AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

THACKER & CO., LTD. BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING

From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Annas 8
PER 1,000 "	.. ..	Rs. 5 0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 "	.. ..	" 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS.

Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate	Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate	" 5 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

CLOCKS! CL

NEW AND LARGEST ASS
DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL P

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires wind accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if th not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

DRESDEN ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC and THEATRE.
New course of LECTURES on April 6. Admissions, however, at any time. 48 Branches of Instruction. 749 Pupils (1891-92); 86 Teachers; amongst whom Doering, Draeseke, Grutzmacher, Kaun, Frl Orgeni, Frau Rappoldi-Kahrer, Rappoldi Rischbieter, Schmole, Senff-Georgi, Sherwood, Tyson-Wolf, the Leading Stars of the Hofkapella. Prospectus and List of Teachers may be had on Application to the DIRECTOR PROF. KRANTZ.

SPECIAL OFFER

AVAILABLE UNTIL
MARCH 30TH ONLY.
2,500 YARDS
OF
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLIN.

Quite new and the latest designs, suitable for LADIES' HOT WEATHER DRESSES.

As. 8½ Per Yard. Usual Price As. 11.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGY
CIGARETTES.

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.

DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENIDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s registered and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a facsimile of their signature on the loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine without the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

...TISEMENTS.

...NQUISHED PATRONAGE
...HE PRESENCE OF
...D AND LADY HARRIS
...R. RONALD SMEDLEY
...ILL GIVE A RECITAL AT THE
...GAIETY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT, MARCH 25TH,
AT 8-30 P.M.

...TS:—First Seats, Rs. 3. Second, Rs. 2. Third, ... Arrangements can be made for STUDENTS at ... SOUNDY & Co.'s, where Tickets can be had and ... Theatre seen.

...oldiers in Uniform half-price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

...he London Era" says:—Mr Smedley's rendering of ...ine" (Tennyson) and the last scene from "Julius ...ar" stamp him as an Artist of high culture. The opening ...ne from Robertson's "Caste," and Humorous Pieces by ...ark Twain, Bret Harte and others were admirably re...ted, and the Applause he met with from his Audience ...showed how thoroughly his Talents were appreciated.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 1st and 3rd Proximo, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1893.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of damaged cargo of the S. S. Mobille advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 25, 1893.

TO LET, in Bhoswal Square, at Parel Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Works, several BUNGALOWS, thoroughly repaired, and newly painted. Apply to the Undersigned.

E. G. CABRAL,
Grant Buildings, Colaba.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJ'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 200, inclusive of conveyance allowance.

The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Joypore Council, Joypore, Rajputana.

IMPORTANT.—VENDORS & BUYERS of second-hand MACHINERY in working order will save time and trouble by registering their goods or inquiring at—

FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Military and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્ટુલા શેકઆદમની ફુ૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
GRINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uterl diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having limited the branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Ulcerated cases of Cancer, a very feature of disease, I am in a position to boldly offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my constant attention to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. ... through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bomb'y, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Re 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolis is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than Clarke's Blood Mixture, for with I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle; WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers,—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Other Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1835.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
RUPEE PAPER FIRST DRAFTS compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—2½ p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued, when desired, in DUPLICATE or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 p.a. on balances over Rs. 250
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE effected.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers... {THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK. LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 6 "
4 " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

INSURANCES.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company.

II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,

III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,

IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserve profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,

V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA.
For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWEDISH TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The NEDERLANDSCH LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., LD., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.; its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draughts, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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GUTAE VITAE,
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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly marvellous. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the blood. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant (*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*?), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army; Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the warm and equable character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

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The Paper will be posted from London

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Club, Distribution of Prizes by Lord

Rifles, Annual Inspection.
Association's Race.
Recital by Mr. Ronald Smedley, 9-30

Pathare Prabhu Social Club, by Mr. Shivji Rao, M.A., LL.B., 5-30 p.m.
Union, Mr. Veerjee J. Rawal, L. M. & S.
People's Free Reading Room, 6 p.m.
Football Match, Cooperage, 5 p.m.
Polytechnic, Albert Buildings, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, General Meeting, Hall of the New High School, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5 p.m.
Saint Thomas' Cathedral.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

Indo-British Institution.—The annual meeting and prize-giving of the Indo-British Institution will be held, on Thursday, 6th April, at 5-30 p. m., in the school building, Esplanade. The Bishop of Bombay will preside. Mrs. Myline has kindly consented to give away the prizes.

A Missing Pilgrim.—Nujmoodin Vijadeen and a number of other Mahomedan pilgrims arrived in Bombay from Calcutta, on Wednesday last, and put up at a musafirkhana, in Pakmoda Street. On the following morning Nujmoodin left the musafirkhana, and has not been since heard of. He had in his possession Rs. 700 in cash.

Graduates' Meeting.—A public meeting of the Graduates, Undergraduates, and Matric-students of the University will be held in the Muljt Jetha's Cloth Market Hall, at 5 p. m., to-day, to consider and adopt certain resolutions anent University Reforms. The resolutions passed are intended to be sent to the Syndicate for consideration.

The S. H. V. Mandli.—The third anniversary of the Shesh Hitechu Vidyarthi Mandli will be celebrated, to-morrow, at 5 p.m., in the Muljt Jetha Kapad Market Hall. Mr. Ghordhanram Madhanram Tripathi, B.A., LL. B., will deliver a lecture on "Students, their Examinations, and their pecuniary Condition." Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker will preside.

Mission at St. Anne's, Byculla.—A mission will be given by the Rev. Fr. Wallrath, S. J., at St. Anne's, Byculla, commencing from to-day, at 6-30 p.m., concluding on Easter Sunday, at 6 p. m. There are to be two sermons daily, on Sundays at 8 a.m. and at 6 p. m.; on week-days at 6-30 a.m., and 6-30 p. m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S.J., will preside at the beginning of the mission evening.

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens, to-day, at 5 p.m., the following programme :—

Quadrille	Madame Angot		Coote.
Overture	Action		Auber.
Selection	Faust up to Date		Lutz.
Selection	Coster-Songs		Go ifrey.
Valse	Farewell		Relle.
Galop	Madcap		Ellerm.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Fifty-Mile Bycicle Race.—It is arranged to run a bicycle fifty-mile race between Messrs. R. M. Satin and M. H. Nicholson at the foot of Woodhouse Bridge, on the 1st of April next, Messrs. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. De G. Derry acting as representatives. This is the first match of its kind so far as the Parsis are concerned. Mr. Satin is an old cyclist having practised for about fourteen years, and is to ride his trusted "The Canville 26," while Mr. Nicholson is to ride his favour "The Green "The James 32 lbs."

Elphinstone Polytechnic.—Large crowds of people continue to flock daily to this entertaining exhibition. It is all very interesting, but the centennial city in particular is a marvel of mechanism. The pictures in the cyclorama are sensational, and the romantically inclined may find something to interest them in calling upon Gitana, the fortune-teller. Large family parties of all sects may daily be seen going in, and every credit is due to the management for the nice way the entertainment is conducted. To-day is advertised as a special entertainment for school.

Alleged Corruption at Morvi.—A correspondent writes from Morvi, under date the 21st instant as follows :—It is reported that several officials of the Revenue, Judicial, and Police Departments of the State are charged with corruption. As regards some of these, it is said that H. H. the Thakore Saheb has ordered that they should pay certain sums of money as fines. Inquiry into the case against Mr. Vishwanath Shankarji, the head of the police department, is being proceeded with before the Morvi Magistrate, Mr. Dharal Kasalchund. Mr. Nagji Nathu Ganatra conducts the prosecution and Mr. A. K. Sethna, barrister-at-law, and Vakil Mr. Kevalram Mavji, have been retained by the accused. On the first day of the inquiry, the pro-ecution requested the court that the accused should go into the dock to which the counsel for the defence objected. The next day the Magistrate decided that the accused should be placed in the dock.—*Kathiawar Times.*

Departure of H. H. the Raja Saheb of Jowhar.—The departure of their Highnesses the Raja and Rani Sahebs of Jowhar, attended by the Private Secretary and the State resaldar, took place on Thursday evening. Shree Krishnashah Kumar of Jowhar and the friends and acquaintances of his Highness were present at the Grant Road Station to see him off. His Highness was presented with floral garlands and bouquets on the occasion. His Highness had a very pleasant time during the last two months that he spent in Bombay with his Kumar, who is receiving his education here. H. E. Lord Harris paid a visit to his Highness, on which occasion a photograph group was taken at the latter's bungalow. His Highness had also the pleasure of another visit from Khan Bahadur Maherjibhoy Kuvarji, C.I.E., Dewan of Kolhapur, who was paying a flying visit to Bombay to see his Highness.

Danger of Lending Ornaments.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Bandoo Visram, a policeman, belonging to the Malabar Hill station, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two silver waist-chains and a pair of silver anklets, collectively valued at Rs. 102, the property of Bhema Eswar and Narayan Babaji, both residing at Chowpati. The accused was a policeman and had charge of duty at the above locality where he formed an acquaintance with the two complainants, whom he promised to lend him the ornaments last week on the pretext that he wanted to wear them on the occasion of a friend's wedding. The accused did not return the ornaments, and the complainants made enquiry which elicited the fact that he had pledged them with one Krishna Dowji's Marwaree. The result of the enquiry was communicated to the police, who arrested the accused under a warrant subsequently granted by the Magistrate. The accused pleaded not guilty but the Magistrate convicted him on the evidence before the court, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Jabalpore	*Mrs Winchester, Italy
* Miss Baker, Jabalpore	Mrs Wynch, England
* Gen G L ck, C B, Belgaum	Mr R P Middleton, Surat
* Brigade-Major Edwards, Belgaum	Mr J Pearcey, Madras
Major Dearing, Belgaum	Lt G B Sandford, Gorakpore
* Miss A Bolster, I N S, Poona	Lt-Col W C Ramsden
* Major Cockburn, R E, Madras	*Col and Mrs Tucker, Ferozepore
Major K Dunsterville, R A, England	*Col and Mrs Ellis
*Major T Fowle, R A do	Miss Robertson, London
*Lt C H Wood, R A do	Miss Black, London
*Lt C Field do	* Mr E Johnson, I C S, Madras
*Capt and Mrs Porter do	*Mr W Thorborn do
*Lt W A Light do	*Mrs E Wyatt do
*Capt F G Swanson do	*Miss Wyatt do
*Surgn-Capt Branni-gan do	*Surgn-Capt A Leahy, Calcutta
*Surgn-Capt Nelis do	*Mr P Burges, Calcutta
Lt D A Mander do	* Capt and Mrs Campbell, Calcutta
Miss Brown do	* Mr and Mrs V Mackinnon, Calcutta
Major and Mrs Riddor do	Capt W Jameson, Karachi
Major R A do	Mr R Lloyd
Surgn-Major O'Kearney, Poona	Mr A D Young
Mr J Addison, Calcutta	Mr W G Cooper
Miss Lane do	Lt and Mrs F Major, Simla
Mr R Boyle do	Brigade-Surgn and Mrs Bowman, Poona
Major and Mrs R Wickham	Rev R Jackson, Madras
Capt P Lindell, Karachi	Mr T Wilson Bombay
Mr E M Moss, England	Capt and Mrs G Oldfield, R A do
Mr A Massey, England	Mr M Strahl do
Mr F Wyngarden, Nowshera	Mr G Sigl do
Mr J Smidt, Calcutta	Capt Hyde Cates do
Mrs Hyde Cates, England	Mr and Mrs J Stevenson, R N do
Mrs Griffiths do	Mrs H D Fobes do
Miss Charlton do	Mrs Oliver do
Mr E G E Walker, Calcutta	Mr F T Wood do
Mr and Mrs Lloyd do	Mr C D Da Costa do
Mr W Fisher, Poona	Miss D Costa do
Mr Hunt, Poona	Mr W H Blackwell do
Mr Bird, Poona	Mr J Dickson do
Mr Calcutta	Mr W Brown do
Mr Allahabad	Mr H Ketchley do
Mr Skinner, Allahabad	Mr V E Booth do
Mr White, Lucknow	Mr J H Robinson do
Mr Ja White, Jabalpore	Mr C Oldfield do
Mr Reid do	Mr J Reid do
Mr Cook, BS, Bangalore	Mrs G Belk do
Mr Phipps do	Mr W Phipps do
Mrs Easley, Ferozepore	Lt G Reif, R I M do
Mr W Marshall do	Mr W Marshall do
Mr Easley, Ferozepore	Mr H Roe do
Mr and Mrs Holland do	Mr S Kiddle do
Mr Poona	Mr J M Anderson do
Mr and Mrs J Robb, Bareilly	Mr T Anderson, R I M do
Surgn-Major E Brander do	Mr A E Goll do
Mr and Mrs A L Alexander, Poli Betta	Mr J J Gazdar do
Mr O B Winchester, I C S, Kolapore	*Mr J J Macdermott do
	Lt H Symth, Bombay
	*Mr H C Davidson, Ratnagiri

* Residents left during the week marked thus (*).

Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and Beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in Green. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DADUR.

Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquest, at the morgue, touching the death of Rivji Laxman, a *mucaddam* of porters, in the employ of G. I. P. Railway, doing duty at Dadur Station, who was killed by engine No. 152 on the morning of the 17th instant.

Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, instructed by Inspector Jeffreys of the Railway Police, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Boughton and Byrne, appeared for Mr. Branson, the driver of engine No. 152, while Mr. Ferreira, of the firm of Messrs. Dafury and Ferreira, watched the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's family.

Paul Pereira, assitant station-master, was re-called and re-examined. He said that when the trains were running through they were supposed to run at the rate of ten miles per hour, and when they were to stop at the station the rate of the speed of the train was five or six miles an-hour.

Re-examined by Inspector Jeffreys, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, witness said: Besides the starting signal the drivers of all trains must observe the distant and the station signals; and all the other signals were "at danger" for engine No. 152. He gave no order to the deceased or any other person to give signal for any other train at that time. He had been in the company's service for ten years, and for the last three years in that capacity as assistant station-master at Dadur.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne, witness said that he was standing by the signal-cabin in the station-yard when the train came in. That was by the side of the up-line. The train was coming at a rate of eighteen to twenty miles an hour. He was standing close to the siding rail, and so he was able to get out of the train's way. There were waggons on the siding which had just come. He could see the station-platform clearly from where he was standing. The engine stopped at a distance of fifteen or twenty waggons length from where he was standing. He did not know whether the wheels revolve when the brake was fully on. He felt the side of the wheel to ascertain whether it was hot. As the driver came without the signal witness asked him as to how he came in. If a train passed any danger-signal it was his duty to telegraph to the heads of his department. He telegraphed to all concerned, but did not say that the driver had arrived against the signal. He simply telegraphed that a man had been killed on the line by engine No. 152. He also felt the side of the second-guard's brake. Immediately afterwards the station-master came and witness reported to him that the driver had passed the danger-signal, and a *mucaddam* had been killed. He did not examine the wheels of the engine or of any other waggons to see that there were marks of blood.

Mr. Nicholson: Are the wheels of metal or of wood?—They are metal wheels.

Witness, in continuation of his examination by Mr. Nicholson, said that there was nothing in the rule binding on him to explain any casualty that might have occurred. All the signal lights were in order that night. The station sign l and the distant signal to the up-train showed green disc from the stations and, therefore, there must be danger-signal up as the green disc was always observed from the station when the red signal was up.

Gangaram Govind said that he was a porter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, and doing duty at Dadur. The deceased was the *mucaddam* of the porters. On the night in question he was engaged in shunting and standing near the engine on the down-line when the train No. 152 came in from Matoonga at great speed and stopped on the up-line beyond the points near the double-armed semaphore. After he had hooked the engine to the down-train he found the deceased missing. He searched for him and found his body on the cross-ing of the up-line. His body was crushed and life was extinct. The up-train came to a stand-still suddenly. There were green lights towards Bombay, and so the danger-signal must be up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne, witness said that he knew the starting signal. The deceased was standing on the crossing of the up-line. Witness was at a distance of one hundred yards from the deceased, who was not moving at all. The deceased was wearing sandals. One of his sandals was found lying between the rails. The rails at that place are very near to each other—about five or six inches apart. When he looked at the signal the train had not pulled up, but it was just passing him. He did not examine the engine. The hind brake of No. 152 engine was two waggons length past the down-engine.

Examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that the down-engine was backing when the up-train came in and stopped. When he coupled the down-engine with the down-train, the up-train had completly passed him at a furious speed. There was no whistling from the up-train. Until engine No. 152 had passed him there was nothing to attract his attention to the up-line. His attention was drawn to the deceased, because he knew that he was standing in the way of the up-train. He had seen the deceased immediately before the train came in. He could not see which way the deceased was facing. He only knew that the deceased was there from his hand-signal wave. When he discovered the dead body of the deceased the assistant station-master ordered him to stop the down-train by showing the red-signal, and he did so. He had been in the company's service for about six years.

Examined by Mr. Ferreira, witness said that the deceased was a man of steady habits. He was not addicted to drink. The deceased was standing between two rails of the up-line, and that was the proper place for standing and showing the hand-signal when the engine was being backed. He did not see the deceased move from that place.

Pandurang Dadaji, a surveyor in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, produced a plan showing the position of the Dadur Station and the signals. The distance from the spot where the body was found to the up-rig signal on the up-line is seventy feet on Bombay side.

Khandu Dinkar said that he was a block signaller, doing duty at Dadur. He had been in the company's service for sixteen years and had been doing duty at Dadur for the last four years. The six signals and points were worked at his cabin. The signals on both the sides are locked. On the morning of the 17th instant, he was on duty in his cabin. The book shown to him was the block register-book and it is the record of the time of the arrival and departure of all trains and also of warning received and sent to and from previous stations. At the very moment he was turning the points for the down-line train No. 152 goods train rushed in. It was then 12-39, and when the up-train pulled up the middle brake-van was opposite to his cabin. The train left Matoonga, at 12-35. He received warning of the arrival of the train at 12-30 from Matoonga. He did not give signal for the train to come into Dadur Station, but it came in against the signal. He did not hear the up-train whistling. The levers were worked from his cabin by a porter.

Examined by Mr. Nicholson witness said that at the time he received warning from Matoonga the first shunting had not been completed. The porter, Rama Bapu, who was on duty that night, never touched the levers without his order. When the points were placed for crossing from the down-line to the up-line or from the down-line to the goods siding, the distant, the starting, and the home signals for the up-line were locked "at danger." The deceased called out to witness to change the points, and at the same time he showed him a red signal; and witness changed the points. Witness could not see the deceased, but he could know him from the light which he held in his hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne, witness said that the rear brake was exactly opposite the crossing. He received the departure signal of the train from Matoonga, and that signal consisted of four beats on the bell. The indication for him to give the signal for the up-train to come into Dadur was the warning bell from Matoonga, the warning bell consisted of two beats. Before he received the warning No. 1 down-train had arrived and so he did not give the points for the up-train. The deceased was ready to unhook the down-engine so the signals were kept "at danger." As soon as the down-engine was drawn ahead beyond the points, the deceased showed the red-light and then the shunting began. When the shunting was over he would have been prepared to give signal for the up-train by the order of the station staff. When the *mucaddam* shouted "shunting down line," it did not indicate that the shunting was over. He did not know that the shunting was over. He had been watching the shunting operations from his post. Shunting was finished as far as the siding was concerned, but other shuntings might have to go on. He only guessed that the shunting might be complete. He did not believe that the shunting was complete, and his reason for that belief was that he had not received the usual intimation from the station staff. The fact of the engine backing to the train made him guess that the shunting might be over. As soon as the *mucaddam* showed the red light, and the points were put for the down-line the up-train rushed in. It took less than a minute to set the points. It was his duty to report to the station-master all irregularities including trains passing signals, but he did not inform him in this case, because when the up-train came in the station-master was not present. He called out some porters to inform the station-master about the irregularity that the train passed without the signal. He thought his duty was not done after he had called out to the porters who gave him no reply. He waited and when the station-master came after half-an-hour witness reported the matter to him. He was not at liberty to leave his cabin, and so he did not go to the station-master to inform him of the occurrence. It was not his duty to give information to the station-master in advance or in arrears by telegraph about the trains passing the signal. He could inform the station-master by making an entry in the block register book. He had made an entry about No. 152 up-train, and it was as follows: "This train came in without the signals being lowered as down-goods train was performing shunting."

At this stage the inquest was adjourned until 3 o'clock, on Monday next.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY
Bombay, 23rd March, 1893.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 0 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·793
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·0
Dew Point	61·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·643
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·5
General Directions of Wind	NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	273

* From midnight to midnight.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madenal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THE TANSA WATER-WORKS CONTRACTS. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE vs. WALSH, LOVETT, MERWANJEE AND CO.

This was an appeal by the plaintiff from a decision given on the 9th August, 1892, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, who dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Dickshit, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

The plaintiff in the court below claimed from the defendants the sum of Rs. 24,487, being the proportionate amount payable to him of the concession obtained by them from the Bombay Municipality in January, 1890, such amount being money received by the defendants to the use of the plaintiff. His case was that the defendants were contractors to the Bombay Municipality in respect of certain work they had agreed to execute in the Tansa Water-Works, and that they sublet portions of the works to sub-contractors as a considerable profit; and that the plaintiff was one of such sub-contractors. The time for the completion of the work was subsequently extended to the end of June, 1891. By the agreement the defendants agreed with the plaintiff that, if he met with any difficulties in the details of his work which were not foreseen, and which might be ameliorated by concessions from the Municipality, they would use their best endeavours to obtain such concessions for him. The plaintiff did meet with unforeseen difficulties in the details of his work, which soon made it apparent that the rates at which the plaintiff had agreed to work were much too low. Indeed, the defendants represented to the Municipality that the rates they got which were 10 to 16 per cent. higher than what they gave to the plaintiff, were too low. Defendants verbally and in correspondence promised to allow plaintiff an increase of his rates. They succeeded in obtaining concessions from the Municipality in consequence of unforeseen difficulties, and were paid by the Municipality, about the end of January, 1891, the sum of Rs. 4,50,000 in respect of such concessions, which took the form of conceding to the defendants higher rates than the contract rates. The plaintiff claimed to be entitled to so much of the above sum as was proportionate to the work executed by him, and to so much thereof as was paid in respect of such work, saying that the defendants were trustees for him of the amount.

The defendants, on the other hand, denied the material allegations of the plaint, alleging that the plaintiff encountered no difficulties which could not have been foreseen at the date of his agreement; and further that the difficulties encountered by him, if any, had been greatly exaggerated. The plaintiff himself visited the site of the works undertaken by him before entering into the agreement and was fully aware of the capacity of the neighbourhood to supply stone and water. The defendants said they obtained for their sub-contractor, from the Municipality, important and valuable concessions regarding the supply of water free from the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes, and they obtained for the plaintiff various facilities for the supply of stones and other materials at the works undertaken by him and they constantly rendered him every assistance in carrying out his work, though not bound to do so by the terms of their agreement. The time for the completion of the work undertaken by the plaintiff was extended, and it was agreed that there was to be no further enhancement of rates. Nothing was due to plaintiff by the defendants. They admitted that, owing to unforeseen difficulties other than those, the subject of their agreement with the plaintiff, they obtained an extension of time for the completion of the works, and obtained certain enhanced rates in respect of certain work, but the ultimate payment thereof and the benefit of the extension of time were made contingent upon certain events which had not yet happened. The defendants denied that they were paid by the Municipality the sum of Rs. 4,50,000 as alleged by the plaintiff. They submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to any share in the benefits which they had derived or might hereafter derive.

The plaintiff appealed on the main ground that Mr. Justice Farran ought to have held that an enhancement of rates was included in the concession mentioned in the agreement, and that he should have held the plaintiff entitled to the full benefit of all increased rates allowed by the Municipality of Bombay to the defendants.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that, at the close of 1889, difficulties arose in the execution of the defendants' work, and consequently higher rates were granted them by the Municipality. The appellant's claim was for a proportionate increase in the profits of the work in his hands. Under clause 8 of the contract there must have been some difficulties in details which would have been ameliorated by the concessions. In accordance with this clause of the contract the work was to be done according to the specifications. Including the two clauses together, their Lordships held that the difficulties referred to must be in connection with the mention of the specifications. The higher rates, their Lordships held, would compensate but not ameliorate, and consequently the concessions had no reference to the higher rates. The claim of the appellant was therefore untenable. He still found himself entitled the defendants to obtain concessions. With regard to the claim of the appellant in respect of manholes and sluices, their Lordships held that the defendants were not entitled to the iron supplied to them to the appellant. Mr. Justice Farran had held that exhibit J. was a new contract. If the items regarding the manholes and sluices had not been entered in the general list of new rates, that view would be considered sound. Their Lordships said that, in their opinion, it was unnecessary to consider whether the item were entered in the list by mistake or not. It was held that the appellant was entitled to the cost of the iron supplied to them as contended for by the defendants. Their Lordships had no doubt the appellant, when he entered into contract referred to in exhibit J, understood that the contract had the meaning contended for by the defendants. Their Lordships held that no foundation was made out by the appellant for the declaration prayed for by him; and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

IT'S GONE, ALL GONE, AND I'M GOING TOO.

For many a year did the same man sweep a certain street-crossing in Hampstead. Through all seasons and in all weathers, there he was, sweeping the crossing and taking such gratuities as were given him. Time wore away, and he came to be eighty years old. He appeared at his post no more. A lady district visitor looked him up at his lodgings. What a picture of squalid destitution. No fire, no food, no friends. Wife and family he had none—never had. The poor old fellow was perishing of starvation, of want. Some money was raised for his benefit and he was removed to a Matoonga, at 12-35. He received warning of the arrival of the train at 12-30 from Matoonga. He did not give signal for the train to come into Dadur Station, but it came in against the signal. He did not hear the up-train whistling. The levers were worked from his cabin by a porter.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following tables give the results of the matches fired under the conditions of the above Association :—

MATCH I.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Adj.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	32	31	...	63	50
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	32	29	2	63	*
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	30	31	...	61	*
Lc-Corpl F E Otto, B V R	24	31	2	61	25
Sergt H W Prescott, B V R	29	30	2	61	15
Sergt J A McKinnon, B V R	30	30	...	60	*
Vol E W Pyrke, B V R	24	32	2	58	10
Corpl R W Childs, B V R	24	29	4	57	10
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V R	26	27	4	57	*
Vol O Clyne, B V R	23	25	4	57	*
Cr-Sergt W Boylotte, B V R	30	24	2	56	5
Lc-Sergt H Lown, B V R	28	24	4	56	5
Sergt C B Robinson, B V R	23	24	4	56	5
Gunner C H Butler, R V A	29	23	3	55	*
Vol E L Chitts, B V R	23	28	4	55	5
Vol H Lilley, B V R	23	26	4	53	5
Lieut F W English, B V R	25	28	...	53	5
Vol C Anding, B V R	16	21	4	51	5
Vol J W Lawrence, B V R	27	23	4	54	4
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	31	20	2	53	5

* See bye-law 17 of Prospectus.

MATCH II.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Carbine.	Add-ed.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Gunner C H Butler, R V A	28	31	...	2	61	*
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	31	26	...	4	59	25
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	25	31	...	2	58	*
Sergt H W Prescott, B V R	30	24	2	2	56	15
Gunner A Bond, R V A	29	23	...	4	56	10
Vol E Baird, B V R	28	21	...	4	53	10
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V R	30	17	...	4	51	5
Ar-Sergt W Boylotte, B V R	25	26	...	2	53	5
Corpl R W Childs, B V R	21	26	...	4	51	5
Vol E L Chitts, B V R	27	22	...	4	53	5
Lc-Corpl F E Otto, B V R	27	21	...	2	51	5
Corpl W Malcolm, B V R	28	20	...	4	52	5
Vol M T Mullen, B V R	30	17	...	4	51	5
Vol H Lilley, B V R	31	16	...	4	51	5
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	30	18	...	...	48	5
Sergt J C Sharp, B V R	30	17	...	...	47	5
Corpl J W High, B V R	26	18	...	4	48	5

* A handsome cup, value Rs. 150, presented by Messrs. Treacher and Co.

* See Bye-law 17 of Prospectus.

MATCH V.

	370 yds.	600 yds.	Add-ed.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	28	32	...	60	*
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	29	30	...	59	50
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V R	29	24	4	57	*
Vol O Clyne, B V R	24	28	4	56	*
Sergt J A McKinnon, B V R	29	25	...	54	*
Vol M T Mullen, B V R	21	27	4	52	15
Vol W Lambert, B V R	29	22	...	51	10
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	19	23	2	50	*
Lc-Corpl F E Otto, B V R	22	26	2	50	*
Sergt H W Prescott, B V R	22	25	...	47	5
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	23	24	4	51	5
Cr-Sergt E Sands, B V R	25	22	2	49	5

† A handsome cup, value Rs. 150, presented by Messrs. Treacher and Co.

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MATCH V.

	370 yds.	600 yds.	Add-ed.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	28	32	...	60	*
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	29	30	...	59	50
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V R	29	24	4	57	*
Vol O Clyne, B V R	24	28	4	56	*
Sergt J A McKinnon, B V R	29	25	...	54	*
Vol M T Mullen, B V R	21	27	4	52	15
Vol W Lambert, B V R	29	22	...	51	10
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	19	23	2	50	*
Lc-Corpl F E Otto, B V R	22	26	2	50	*
Sergt H W Prescott, B V R	22	25	...	47	5
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	23	24	4	51	5
Cr-Sergt E Sands, B V R	25	22	2	49	5
Corpl F Lund, B V R	23	24	4	51	5
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	31	20	...	51	5
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	24	23	4	51	5

* A Silver Cup, value Rs. 100, presented by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell.

MATCH IV.

	600 yds.	700 yds.	Carbine.	Add-ed.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Vol O Clyne, B V R	31	...	4	63	*	
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	31	27	...	2	60	*
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	26	31	...	...	59	35
Sergt H W Prescott, B V R	33	25	...	2	59	15
Sergt J A McKinnon, B V R	27	23	...	4	59	10
Corpl H Bullock, B V R	32	22	...	4	58	10
Lc-Corpl F E Otto, B V R	29	26	...	2	57	*
Corpl F Lund, B V R	26	27	...	4	56	5
Vol H Lilley, B V R	...	...	...	...	55	5
Vol W Lambert, B V R	...	...	50	...	51	15
Vol C Anding, B V R	27	24	...	19	10	
Corpl T Thurley, B V R	...	...	51	...	...	5
Lc-Corpl P J Boylotte, B V R	32	...	...	...	...	5
Corpl T J Hussey, B V R	...	53	...	...	45	5
Corpl W Munro, B L H	...	...	...	53	...	5

MAJOR BROWN'S CARBINE PRIZES.

	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Corporal W. Munro, Bo. Light Horse	53	10
Sergeant W. H. Jackson, Bo. Vol. Artillery	50	10
Gunner H. W. Martin, Bo. Vol. Artillery	49	10

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in Enamel ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ithar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings, with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 32 and 36.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

CARRIAGE KNEE WRAPPERS, Washing Linen in Stripes and Checks, Rs. 5-4 and 6-4, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA, to MAHABLESHWAR, also from MAHABLESHWAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BUROJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff. Dawk Bungalow.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of. Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Rs. 1-4 per lb. is guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest patented, and being ROASTED from the finest Arcma is preserved from improved closed Cylinders. Ordered. —N.B. DANTRA and Co., Ltd. A trial is earnestly solicited. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST KYBER RUGS AND ART SQUARES. A good selection of RUGS AND ART SQUARES, newest patterns. Can now the above in various sizes and Co., Ltd., 18, Marine Street, can be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s. Inspection invited.

LOVELY TEAS.—Fresh Consignment of our celebrated BREAKFAST and HOUSEHOLD MIXTURES, at 12 and 14 as. per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES' FIRST CLASS.—SEPARATE TRAINING DEPARTMENT, under a European Lady. Terms and particulars from the Secretary of the London Association, 3, Hornby Row. Apply to [illegible] and terms apply to the SECRETARY TYPEWRITING Co., 3, Hornby Row.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY, [illegible] COLLECTION. Photographs of this Ware, Apply to RAMCHANDRA NARAYEN, Photographer, Esplanade, Bombay.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable Stock-in-Trade of Furniture of late Fazal Peroo, at Gowalia Tank Road, by order of the Receiver appointed in [illegible] TO-DAY, at 4 P.M.

WANTED, by a Bank, a few EXPERIENCED CLERKS; must write a good hand and have [illegible] experience in Book-keeping. Apply to "No. 551," care of this Paper.

WANTED, A EUROPEAN NURSERY Governess for two boys, aged 7 and 5, in the Hills. Apply "A," care of Rev. P. R. Harrison, Club Hotel, Poona.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a first class EUROPEAN COOK and CONFECTIONER, French preferred, Hill Station, liberal wages given to a competent man. Permanent situation. Apply to Messrs SCOTT, NEWTON and Co., Oak Lane, Bombay.

[illegible]fully competent [illegible]—Address with copies [illegible]ired, "A. Z," care of

[illegible]or Aristons, Rs. [illegible]r Phœnix Rs 3. Giant [illegible]ic Rs. 4, Calcutinas [illegible], Rs. 5 SPEFFENAUER and Co.,

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D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

THE sluggish current of business has been stirred during the past week by another violent movement in Exchange, caused by the prospect of a fresh rupee loan by the Government of India during the new financial year, and a further heavy drop in the price of Silver in New York and London, in presence of which rates of Exchange fell nearly 5-16d. from last Friday evening's quotations, and though, meantime, there has been a material recovery from the lowest point touched, the decline in that comparison, is still 5-32d. in Bank, and 3-32d. in Private Paper. Government Paper has fluctuated a good deal; but Fours closed this evening only 1-16 per cent. lower than they were a week ago. Cotton has been taken to a small or moderate extent both by exporters and the Mills, at daily declining prices in the earlier portion of the week. Wheat has been neglected by shippers, but has not moved in value; while Seeds have been in moderate request, on the whole, in a generally quiet market. There has been no improvement in Freights this week; ready cargo will still be taken as cheaply as last week, while, thereafter, rates are fully 6d. per ton lower. The firmness of manufacturers on the other side causes prices of Imports to be maintained here at the previous level; business, also, having been of about the same volume as for some weeks past.

MONEY.—The languid state of business at a time when daily increasing activity should be apparent, at least in its export branch, was illustrated again by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday, which showed an increase in the Cash Balance during the past week of some 15¼ lakhs (making it 172¾ lakhs) following an addition of 5¼ lakhs in the week preceding, due almost entirely to a further diminution in the trade demand for money. All the items in the return going to indicate the state of that demand, pointed to its further contraction, and though, in the case of Private Deposits, the addition had been small, the decrease in Loans and Bills Discounted, especially the latter, had been considerable, the aggregate falling off in trade requirements having been over 11¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 6¾ lakhs in the previous week. There had been an increase of over 5¾ lakhs in Government Deposits at the Banks' branches, which, however, was partly counterbalanced by withdrawals from the head office. There has been no change to speak of in the position of the outside market, and the Bank of Bombay has not changed its rates, the minimum thus remaining at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last Saturday with a weak feeling at 1s. 2 9-16d. and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively; but Calcutta rates coming weak, business was not done to any extent, and the rate thereafter became 1s. 2 9-16d. for both media of remittance, ready and forward. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 2 23-32d. was the rate for both ready and forward business, without, however, any transactions being reported. On Monday the tone was quiet, not to say weak, again with rates, in the beginning, varying from 1s. 2 15-32d. to 1s. 2 17-32d. and from 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and demand, respectively, a very little being secured at the higher rates; then a little more Telegraphic, ready and forward, was done at 1s. 2¼d. until, at the close, rates were weak at 1s. 2 7-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-32d. for Demand. The opening quotation for three months' sight Credits was 1s. 2 21-32d., at which, however, nothing was placed, and the rate soon became 1s. 2⅜d. for ready and forward delivery. The Banks were closed on Tuesday for a Parsi holiday, and, in presence of the advices regarding Silver to hand by wire in the meantime, the market opened weak on Wednesday, at 1s. 2 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand, at which latter rate the bazaar and speculators took a fair amount, and the rate then dropped to 1s. 2 5-16d. for Demand, then to 1s. 2 9-32d., without enquiry at the lower quotations. For three months' sight credits the opening rate was 1s. 2⅜d., but this did not remain long, as 1s. 2-15-32d. was soon offered, and then 1s. 2 7-16d., at which a considerable amount of Bills were placed for March-April delivery, 1-32d. higher having been asked for May-June, and later on in the day, rates hardened somewhat, 1s. 2 15-32d. having been the highest obtainable for any delivery, and this at the close was not general; and for Bank Demand, 1s. 2 9-16d. was obtainable without attracting buyers, the market closing steadier. Yesterday the market opened with a steadier feeling at 1s. 2⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 13-32d., for Demand, at which there was no enquiry, and, later on, rates hardened to 1s. 2 13-32d. and 1s. 2 7-16d. respectively, with a similar result, 1s. 2 7-16d. having finally been obtainable for Telegraphic. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 9-16 was named for ready and forward delivery, at which a fair amount of business was done, and the rate, in sympathy with Bank remittance, gradually hardened, until at the close 1s. 2⅝d. was the best obtainable. This morning there was a quiet feeling at opening at 1s. 2 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-32d. for Demand, a fair amount having been taken by speculators in the bazaar, early in the day, and rates temporarily receded 1-32d; while three months' sight Credits, which, at the opening, were quoted at 1s. 2⅜d., were saleable, for a short time, at 1s. 2 19-32d. Calcutta rates coming firmer, however, ours recovered 1-32d., all round, and the market closed very steady as follows:—

Bank	d/d	……1s. 2 15-32d.
Do.	T/T	……1s. 2 7-16d.
Do.	3 m/s	……1s. 2 17-32d.
Do.	4 do.	……1s. 2 9-16d.
Do.	6 do.	……1s. 2⅜d.
Credits	3 do.	……1s. 2 5/8d.
Do.	6 do.	……1s. 2 11-16d.
Documents	3 do.	……1s. 2 21-32d.
Do.	6 do.	……1s. 2 23-32d.
Francs	3 do.	……1·53¾
Do.	6 do.	……1·54¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER was a firm market on last mail-day, and an advance of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. was established in the price of Fours, closing quotations having been 105½ for cash; 105 7-16 for the settlement at the end of the month; and 105¼ for the April account; with 101, nominal, still quoted for 4½ per Cents. On Monday, however, in view of the announcement of a Rupee Loan for the new financial year, the market, as might have been expected, was weak and declining, and a fall of 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. in the price of Fours was established, 105 3-16 having been quoted for cash; 105 for the next settlement; and 104 13-16 for the April account; at which level rates remained steady for a time, but closed 1-16 per cent. lower. On the following day the market was closed for a Parsee holiday; and on Wednesday, it was weak in tone during the greater part of the day, rates for Fours, however having been maintained at Monday evening's level; and, before closing, there was some advance, the market leaving off at 105¼ for Fours, for cash, 105⅝ for this month's settlement; and 105 for the April account. Yesterday the market was firm at some further advance in rates for Fours, and the evening's final quotation was 105 5-16 for cash; 105⅜ for the end of the month; and 105 3-16 for April. To-day, the market has been steady at a slight advance on yesterday's final rates for Fours. At the close, however, this was lost, and the market left of at 105 5-16 for cash; 105⅛ for the end of the month; and 105⅛ for April; with 4½ per Cents still quoted nominally at 101.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 117¼. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 105.

SHARES have not been active, generally speaking; but on some days a movement has taken place in Cotton Mill and Press Shares, which has been entirely in sellers' favour. In the former, the quotations of this evening, compared with those of a week ago, show an advance of Rs. 30 in Alliance, and Southern India; of Rs. 27½ in Swadeshi; of Rs. 25 in Manekji Petit; of Rs. 20 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 15 each in Western India, Morarji Gokuldas, and James Greaves; of Rs. 12½ in Lukmidas; of Rs. 10 in Queen; of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed. In Press Shares, we note an advance of Rs. 10 each in Bombay Cotton, and New Berar; of Rs. 5 each in Prince of Wales, and Volkart's; and of Rs. 2½ each in Mercantile, and Mofussil. In Miscellaneous shares, Oriental Life have advanced Rs. 18; Treacher and Co., are Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1½ and National Bank, Re. 1 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The continued firmness of Manchester Manufacturers causes dealers here to maintain their prices for *Staple Grey Goods* at quite the previous level at which, however, only urgent orders are being placed, the position being unchanged with regard to up-country buyers who are only supplying their pressing wants. Quotations may be taken as generally the same as on last Friday. A moderate business has been in *Bleached Goods* on the basis of previous rates. *Turkey Red, Dyed,* and *Printed Goods* are quiet at current quotations. *Local Goods* are unchanged in position and value. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week may be put down at 3,700 packages; and of Local at about 1,800 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been done in *Imported Twist*, the market for which is steady at previous rates. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the week ending last Monday were only 5,500 bales with Exchange at Rs. 221½; and China buyers here have almost ceased to make further purchases at current rates, under which, however, spinners will not sell. Bazaar dealers, on the other hand, are selling at lower prices. The week's Sales sum up only 1,000 bales, and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist……	……	No. 6s Mule, As. 5½	to 5½	per lb.
"	……	…… " 8s "	" 5⅝	"
"	……	…… " 10s "	" 5¾	"
"	……	…… " 12s "	" 5¾	"
"	……	…… " 16s "	" 6⅛	"
"	……	…… " 20s "	" 6⅜	"
"	……	…… " 24s "	" 7¼	"
"	……	…… " 30s "	" 7¾	"
"	……	…… " 40s "	" 8¼	"

METALS.—COPPER has been taken to a moderate extent during the week, and the market is firm, at an advance of 12 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal* has also been in moderate demand and has advanced 4 as. per cwt., the market being steady at the rise. *Iron* has been in small request, hardly any business being reported in a dull market; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

COAL.—Only a small business has been passing in this mineral during the past week. Resales of Davison's West Hartley from steamers in harbour have been made at 16s. 4d. per ton over side; but importers have practically withdrawn from the market owing to the collapse in homeward Freights, and the uncertainty as regards the future of Exchange. A sale of 1,500 tons of Powell's Duffryn, for March-April shipment by speculators, is reported. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley……	Rs. 15	per ton
West do. ……	" 16	"
Australian ……	" 14	"
Cardiff ……	" 15½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market continued to decline a rupee or two daily after the departure of last mail, the feeling having generally been quiet, and transactions, both for export and local consumers' account, upon a small scale. Latterly there has been a little more doing, especially for exporters' account, and prices have shown no further movement, the tone of the market remaining quiet. The week's business done by shippers sums up about 4,500 bales, made up mainly of purchases of ready new Oomra descriptions, Broach, and Bengals, and contracts for Bhownagger, for May delivery; while the Mills have taken about the same quantity, all ready Oomra, and Dhollera kinds, Broach, and Bengals. This evening the market closed quiet with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 3 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 59,500 bales, compared with 42,500 bales arrived in the previous week, and 62,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total receipts this season of new Cotton now show an increase of 59,500 bales as against those for the same time in 1891-92.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—Per lb.	C. & F.
Broach Fine	Rs. 261—4 25-32	3.
Do. Good "	" 257—4 11-16	1.
Bengal Fine	" 236—4 11-32	1.
Do. Fully Good	" 215—3 31-32	1.
Do. Good	" 205—3 25-32	1.
Dhollera Fine (May)	" 241—4 15-32	1.
Do. Fully Good "	" 232—4 d.	
Do. Good "	" 219—4 1-32	d.
Khandeish, Fully Good, "	" 223—4 3-32	d.
Oomra "	" 240—4 13-32	1.
Belaties, Fine "	" 240—4 13-32	1.
Do. Fully Good "	" 234—4 9-32	1.
S G Dharwar Good (May)	" 238—4 7-16	1.
Westerns "	" 230—4 7-32	1.

The arrivals of new Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish……	182,500	180,000
Berar……	146,500	182,500
Barsi and Nugger ……	48,500	43,500
Bengals……	150,000	75,600
Hingunghat……	7,500	1,900
Persian and Sind ……	20,500	12,500
Dhollera ……	38,000	32,000
Broach ……	44,500	50,500
	638,000	578,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week ……	60,892	62,308	98,703
From 1st Jan. to 23rd March ……	590,696	536,618	859,297
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week ……	23,312	21,491	18,891
From 1st Jan. to 23rd March ……	211,103	179,109	321,200
Clearances to China, Calcutta, &c.			
For the Week ……	8,717	511	4,491
From 1st Jan. to 23rd March ……	44,155	52,996	31,346

WHEAT has again been a quiet market throughout the week with only a small export business passing, and quotations for all descriptions quite unchanged.

Sugar has also been quiet in the earlier part of the week under review, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* were a little; but thereafter, for a time, a little [illegible] prevailed, and there was more doing, while *Linseed* recovered the greater part of its previous decline. We quote this evening:—

Li[illegible]	…… 8-0-0 to 8-2-6 per cwt.
Refined Yellow Gusarat	7-10-0 " 7-11-0 "
" Bompore	7-6-0 " 7-7-0 "
" "	6-12-0 " 6-15-0 "
" Cocanada	4-4-0 " 4-5-0 per candy.
" "	40-0-0 " 45-8-0 "

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts
Wheat for the Week ……	114,598	226,291	234,967
do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd March …	1,132,919	1,857,255	1,526,160
Linseed for the week ……	152,677	195,135	259,942
do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd March …	971,192	1,134,121	1,341,829
Rapeseed for the week …	94,231	14,389	61,792
do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd March…	338,796	109,930	233,026
Gingellyseed for the week.	35,678	28,824	47,896
do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd March…	781,413	679,093	774,797

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to United Kingdom and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week ……	41,451	216,235	83,834
do. from 1st January to 23rd March…	924,234	2,136,355	1,239,902
Linseed for the week ……	75,200	167,031	56,640
do. from 1st January to 23rd March…	732,593	795,402	753,034
Rapeseed for the week……	18,581	7,868	28,657
do. from 1st January to 23rd March…	320,732	30,613	210,373
Gingellyseed for the week..	78,893	31,561	49,663
do. from 1st January to 23rd March…	801,054	634,065	450,933

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Page. CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.]
2 HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.—LATE NEWS.
3-4-5-6 THE WEEK.
7-8-9 The Hyderabad Pamphlet Scandal.
10 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.—SPORTING NEWS: Polo Rules—The Bombay Sailing Association—Bombay Rifle Club.
11 Royal Bombay Golf Club—Bombay Gymkhana—Spoon Competition—Sporting—The Western India Challenge Cup Tournament—Release of the Cambay Prisoners—Reviews.
12 The Imperial Legislative Council.
13 The Legislative Councils—Mr. Ronald Smedley's Recital of Damaged Men.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: The Budget Statement—The Financial Crisis.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Bombay Legislative Council—The Diminishing Rupee.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: How to Convert One Mile of Railway into Two.
17 A Leaking Steamer in the Docks—Meeting of the University Senate—The Bombay Light Horse Camp.
18 MILITARY NEWS—New Justices of the Peace.
19 MADRAS—BURMA—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—FRONTIER NEWS—MISCELLANEOUS—Home Remittances.
23 Arrival of H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates—ARMY ORDERS—General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bombay Army Orders—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders.
21 Bombay Government Orders—Bank of Bengal—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—Railway Traffic Returns. Reports.
22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.
24 ADVERTISEMENTS.
("Bombay Gazette" Budget Supplement.)

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Basrah.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey ……	24

GRAMS.

[TELEGRAMS.]

TY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

...een has arrived at Florence.

...AND NATIONAL.

... the result of the race for the ...Grand National :—

...ister..... 1
...pp..... 2
...N..... 3

...NT POLICY IN IRELAND.

...ate took place in the House of ...ght, on a motion brought forward ...mber for Mid-Armagh, censuring ... remitting the five-years' sentence ...y, the Tipperary dynamiter.

...justified his action on the ground of ...

... motion, on being put to the vote, was rejected ... majority of forty.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said he agreed to facilitate the discussion on a vote of censure; thereupon Mr. Balfour gave notice of a motion that the action of the Government in condoning serious offences, and the failure to enforce law were calculated to revive terrorism in Ireland and bring the law into contempt.

SALISBURY'S VISIT TO ULSTER POSTPONED.

...alisbury's visit to Belfast has been post-

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.

The despatch-vessel Minto, built for the Indian Government, was launched at Birkenhead yesterday.

A NEW TEXTILE CUIRASS.

Some highly successful trials have been made at Mannheim with the new textile cuirass, which only weighs six pounds and is impervious to bullets even at one hundred yards distance.

THE LEPROSY COMMISSION.

The London Committee of the Leprosy Fund dissent from some of the proposals made by the Indian Commission, and especially as regards segregation, the Committee holding that leprosy is not contagious.

END OF THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.]

The dispute between the masters and men in Lancashire has been finally settled and work will be resumed on Monday. The operatives have accepted a reduction of seven pence in the pound.

SUSPENSION OF FREE COINAGE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 23.

The Russian Government have suspended the coinage of silver roubles on private account.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 18th instant, arrived here at ... to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, with the outward ...th mails of the 17th instant, left here at ... to-day, for Bombay.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The death is announced of the Duke of Bedford ... heart disease, and also of General J. R. ...erson.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 24.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

District Staff—Major Sir Johnson, Bart., York ...I., to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, ...w District, during the absence, on leave, of ...r Sawyer, or until further orders.

...h Bombay Light Infantry—Surgeon-Captain ... from the 16th Bombay Infantry to medical ...e; Surgeon-Captain Cleveland to officiate in ...ical charge.

...th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Major Fooks, ...he 5th Bombay L. I. to the medical charge, ...aluch Battalion.

...ieutenant Peck, officiating Wing Officer, 27th ...bay Infantry, (1st Baluch Battalion), to be ... Officer.

...e undermentioned officer has been seconded ...terms of Article No. 277 from 22nd February, ...

...tenant Leslie, Indian Staff, (Deputy Assistant ...eary-General, 2nd class, on probation) Wing ...2nd Bombay Infantry Grenadiers.

...on-Major Myles, A. M. Staff, on arrival from ...on fresh tour, is posted to general duty, ... District.

...eon Captain Knaggs and Stalkarst, A. M. S., ...val from England, on fresh tour are posted to ... duty, Bombay District.

...undermentioned 2nd-Lieutenants will, on ... in India, be attached for duty to British ...nts to 2nd Battalion R. L. Regiment :—

...en and Hewlett, to 2nd Battalion Y. L. I.

The undermentioned Officers are qualified for ...motion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd-...utenant McFaggart, Lancashire Fusiliers; 2nd ...utenant Sargent, Lancashire Fusiliers; and 2nd ...utenant Birdwood, Worcester Regiment.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant du Cane, ... Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is to proceed to England forthwith on promotion, Lieutenant J. ... Bellhouse, 46th F. B. R., has been appointed to L. ... Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Medical ..., who are expected from England for duty in ..., have been posted to the Bombay Command :

...Surgeon-Major Myles, in succession to Surgeon ...ptain Hall, in the place of Surgeon-Captain Stokes, ...til he is ordered to embark for India; Surgeon-...ptain Knaggs, in augmentation, in place of Sur-...n-Captain Healy, until he is ordered to embark to ...; and Surgeon-Captain Stalkratt, in succession ...rigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Fergusson, ...ed to the Bengal Command, on promotion.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted ...ve of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief :—

7th Hussars.—Lieutenant Fraser to remain in England from 12th April, to 23rd August, 1893, on medical certificate.

Leinster Regiment (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant ...anderson, to remain in England from 1st March to 3rd June, 1893, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted ...ave of absence :—Royal Artillery—Captain De ...ersey, 35th Field Battery, out of India, for one ...ear, on private affairs; and 2nd-Lieutenant A. ... Myers, No. 2 Company, Western Division, to ...ngland, for eight months, on medical certificate.

...YorkshireLight Infantry (2nd Battalion)—Lieute-...t Scott has been granted leave, to England, for ...months, on private affairs.

...th Hussars—Major Reid, has been granted leave ...England, for eight months, on private affairs.

...outh Wales Borderers (2nd Battalion)—Lieute-...t Duncombe, has been granted leave to England, ...four months, on private affairs.

...edical Staff—Surgeon-Majors Webb and ...ker have been granted leave to England, for six ...ths each, on private affairs.

...rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry—...tenant Fisher, to Bombay, from 6th April to ... July, 1893, to study the native languages.

BENGAL-NAGPORE RAILWAY.

The Sambalpore Branch of the Bengal-Nagpore ...way was opened for passengers' traffic on the ... instant.

...T TO A CALCUTTA STEAMER.

...(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

...City of Vienna, which left the port ...ket with an accident to her propeller ...aft. She is now putting back in tow ... of steam tugs.

...RD OF HONOUR TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

...istry, consisting of one native officer and seven ...-Commissioned officers of the Native Cavalry, ...der the charge of a British Officer, to be selected ...reafter, has been detailed to proceed to England to ...rve as a guard-of-honour on the Queen-Empress ... the occasion of the opening of the Imperial ...stitute, on the 10th May. The selections ... as follows :—One officer, and one non-...ommissioned officer from the Bengal Cavalry, ... non-commissioned officers from the Punjab ...atier Force Cavalry, and one non-commissioned ...er, each from the Central India Horse, Hyder-...d Contingent, Madras Cavalry, and Bombay ...alry. The party will leave Bombay in the ...ship Malabar, sailing on the 8th April, and ... probably be absent, three months receiving, ...e in England, the following allowances in addi... to their ordinary pay :—British officer—one ...e; native officer—one pound; and non-...missioned officers, ten shillings a day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Home Department.—Surgeon-Colonel G. G. Pilcher has been confirmed in the appointment of Inspector-General of the Civil Hospitals.

Revenue Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Rogers, R. E., Assistant Surveyor-General, has been granted special leave for six months, Major Wahab officiates.

Lieutenant R. T. Crichton, Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, has been granted furlough for six months.

Foreign Department.—Major A. P. Thornton officiates as Political Agent, 1st class; and Major MacIvor, in the 2nd class

Mr. Gillis de Bildt has been appointed Swedish Consul at Bombay.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, C. S., has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr. E. Hewetson, District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, officiates as Magistrate and Collector of that station.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., officiates as Resident of the Western States, Rajpootana.

Public Works Department.—Major W. V. Constable, R.E., has been appointed Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway.

Mr. C. A. R. Scovell officiates as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.

Mr. R. Morris, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for three months, Mr. H. S. Groves relieves him.

Mr. H. T. Howe, Punjab, has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab.

Military Department.—Furlough has been granted to Colonel T. A. Scott, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, for one year; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, for eight months; Lieutenant-Colonel Stone, Superintendent, Small Arms Factory, Dum Dum, for one year; Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, 18th Bengal Lancers, for six months; Major G. Wingate, Assistant Commissary General, Captain C. P. W. Pirie, 18th Bengal Lancers, and Surgeon-Captain S. H. Herderson, 38th B. I., for one year each.

The following Officer has been granted promotion :—

Major W. G. W. Mackay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel Francis William Boileau, C.B., and C. R. Mathews have been admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

The following officer is permitted to retire from the service :—

Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel William Center.

COUNCILL BILLS.

There were no sales of Council Bills on Wednesday. An extra allotment of Bills on Bombay of 10,000 was made at 1s. 2 5-8d. The total sold during the week was 1,250,000.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM BULANDKHEL.

Orders have been issued for the immediate withdrawal of troops from Bulandkhel to the other side of the Kuram river.

LORD BERESFORD CONVALESCENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

'ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

Lord Beresford is making good recovery, though still unable to move from his room.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY.

General Brackenbury, Military Member of Council, will leave Calcutta on the 30th instant, arriving at Simla, about April 6.

THE JURY COMMISSION REPORT.

The report of the Jury Commission was sent in to the Government of India to-day, and will be presumably communicated by telegraph to the Secretary of State so as to enable the question to be disposed of forthwith.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, who was about to proceed to Meshad to act as Agent to the Governor-General there has been ordered by his medical adviser to go to Bombay to proceed direct home owing to ill-health. Mr. Ney Elias has already left Mashad for England, so the post is now vacant. As Lieutenant-Colonel Yate, at the conclusion of his special duty on the Herat border, will be practically on the spot, he might well take up the duties, which Colonel Fraser was about to discharge.

POLICE CHANGES.

Mr. J. T. Christie has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, Punjab. Under the new re-organisation scheme Mr. Charles Brown officiates as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, when Mr. Turton Smith proceeds on furlough in June.

A MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE FOR QUETTA.

All European, Parsee, and native tradesmen of Quetta have presented a petition to the Commissioner and Political Agent, praying for the establishment of a properly-constituted Municipal Committee.

THE ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Army Sanitary Commission have recommended the appointment of a special Sanitary Engineer to the Punjab Sanitary Board.

THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE.

In connection with the Sawal Singh murder case twenty-nine sub-poenas have been served on persons residing at Jammu to appear as witnesses in the case. The attendance of the Chief Judge of Jammu has also been required.

TROUBLES IN THE SHAN STATES.

A frontier correspondent, writing to the *Pioneer*, states that Mr. Scott, Superintendent, Northern Shan States, was at Mantong, east of Salween, on the 27th ultimo. From West Mangleun a party had crossed Salween, for the affairs in West Mangleun are inextricably complicated with those of the States east of the river. So far there had been no fighting, though the journey had been exciting enough. The settlement of affairs appear to be satisfactory, provided—which is, of course, doubtful—the Chinese do not interfere. The Chinese are reported to be now in Mangleun or Mainlongyi, as the Burmese call it, where they certainly have no business to be. In that State all the rebels from the Northern Shan States appear to have congregated. After the troubles at Mangleun had been settled, the party marched east to the State inhabited by a wild tribe, called Muhse, and thence returned across a country, of which the population is reported to be very dense. The people are decidedly savage, and gave very great trouble, but fortunately no actual fighting took place. The Was, as these people are called, are described as very undesirable neighbours. They wear practically no clothes, are indescribably filthy, and glory in head hunting. Headless bodies were seen lying on the road. Troubles in Mangleun are now shown to have arisen from the discontent of the Kachins with the Sawbwa. Their grievances against him are very real, but their rising will make any settlement all the more difficult. Troubles have been aggravated by the appearance of a Mintha or leader, near Namkham. It is not yet clearly known if this is the notorious Saw Yannaing, but it seems probable the party has gone further to the north-east than probably even the Burmans had ever gone; they were close to Maingtaing Lake, the centre of the wildest Was. These people have hitherto been described as cannibals, but they are certainly nothing of the kind. The Chinese are pushing on fast into the Wa country and the Was bitterly resent their intrusion, and will fight for every foot of ground. Mrs. Scott, wife of the Superintendent, accompanied the party throughout the unique experience for an English lady.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

HONGKONG, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. s. s. Canton arrived here this afternoon, and the s. s. Mirzapore also arrived this afternoon.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay, via Karachi, on Friday, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Sindh left Aden for Zanzibar, on Friday, the 24th instant, at 3 a.m.

The Anchor Line s. s. Armenia left Suez for Bombay on the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	37 5-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £27,100,000, decrease £100,000; public deposits, £10,900,000, increase £1,400,000; other deposits, £27,300,000, decrease £400,000; other securities, £21,300,000, increase £700,000; notes and gold, £19,100,000, unchanged. The Bank's reserve is 50 per cent. of the liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 23.

10 p.m.	75½

FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 24.

6 a.m.	71·6
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	91·6
4 p.m.	83·1

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 3.

After many days of storm and rain, hail and snow showers—little replicas of winter, which are distributed regardless of season through our English years—there came a break on Tuesday, and though not ideal "Queen's Weather," it was a tolerable day for the Royal Function. It is not the highest development of sybaritish enjoyment to sit for hours on a raw February morning, with head hair-pinned and decked in unfamiliar fashion, shivering in a low-necked, short-sleeved gown. But it is the ordeal prescribed by Society to test its votaries' fitness and devotion, and as such it is endured with a heroism which would have done credit to the early Christian Martyrs. From noon, the routes leading to Buckingham Palace were enlivened by the passing of carriages, with flower-decked coachmen, anxious to be early in the field to get good places. But not until one o'clock were the carriages allowed to range themselves in file, and it was 2 p. m. when the first passed through the gates. It was a gay show by all accounts—and the predominance was remarkable of the pretty light flower tints—pinks, mauves, and red purples, the colours of the *giroflee* or Stock, instead of the heavy rich tones usually appropriated by matrons and dowagers. The splendour of some of the foreign visitors, amongst whom for the first time came the Chinese Ambassador's wife, Madame Sieh to present her young daughter, Miss Agnes Sieh—a gentle-looking girl, whose portrait was in one of the large galleries last season—and the magnificence of the jewels and the jewelled effects so fashionable now in trimming, gave the effect, even without the illusion of artificial light of a scene from the thousand and one nights!

***

When a bright day brings people out like butterflies in the sunshine, the novelties in spring costume are very striking. The narrow-sheathed skirt has developed like a convolvolus bud into a wide-spreading flower—a wide gored gown made on the plan of an umbrella to fit closely on the hips and to fall in ripples, or rather full undulations round the feet. From Paris there come rumours of immense width in dresses, from sixty to one hundred yards of silk being used up in one costume. This fantastic notion, the Parisians attribute to Miss Loie Fuller, the dancer, who has suggested to the modistes the wondrous possibilities to be achieved by artistic inflation. But M. Worth is reported to have said that the coming dress will be not more than six yards round and will just touch the ground, the prevailing tints at present are grey—but a grey that like an impressionist picture is made up of colours—pinks, mauves, yellows, blues, greens with a dash of gold tinsel—all so cunningly woven together as to give the appearance from the distance of plain material. These shot or shaded effects are made for trimmings in silk and velvets as well as for the ground-work of costumes and are likely to be very much worn, if we may judge by the way they have been already taken up by those who lead the public taste.

***

The place, *par excellence* to study the vagaries of fashion is the Grafton Gallery—the new development of the energy and enterprise of a directorate, which includes the names of Viscount Baring, Mr. J. D. Croll, Mr. Alfred Fanghar, the Marquis of Granby, M.P., Lord Hothfield, Mr. E. M. Underdown, Q.C., and the Earl of Wharncliffe. The delightful suite of galleries, which have been just thrown open to the public seem to be admirably calculated to succeed the Grosvenor as a Society lounge—a place where frivolling is made easy to some people and remunerative to others. It is difficult to imagine a better situation—prettier rooms or more conversationally suggestive pictures, for the directorate has been as wise in its choice of the one as of the others. With a catholicity of taste, which is rare in these days of fads and fancies, every school of painting is represented; and side by side with studies of the most severely academic style are pictures by painters who in the eyes of our illustrious "forty" are regarded as the pariahs of Art. On what principle the selection of pictures was made is a puzzle to most people. Looking down the list of contributors we see that no undue love of English art, no sentiment of nationality has pervaded the souls of the directors, for the foreign and Scotch, as distinct from the native element, is apparent. Then it is also plain that the [illegible] moters were not guided by any strict rules of conventionality—ballet dancers and ladies of the demi-monde jostle sweet young saints and angels and side by side with the beautiful sculptured figure of Aphrodite rising from a tangle of seaweeds, is the ghastly head of St. John the Baptist on a charger. But these things have possibly been calculated with an eye to business. If you don't like the one, you may like the other, and if you like neither you will be provoked to talk about them, and give them a *reclame* which in these days has its commercial value.

***

But there are many things at the Grafton which are there by right of talent, or the intrinsic merit of the subject. Any one who has read the journal of Marie Bashkirtseff will be interested in a picture by one of her companions, Mdlle. Louise Breslau. It is a large canvas very strongly painted, and represents M. J. Jean Carries, the sculptor in his studio. M. Carries, a typical French artist, rough-haired and dressed with the careless neglect of appearances that is thought æsthetic, is represented at work in his atelier on a bust which stands on a platform built up on boxes and a barrel. The picture is almost in monochrome and there are no artifices used to relieve the sombreness—none of the little tricks for introducing the bright spot of colour, which finds favour with most young lady-artists; but the effect is good, and shows the value of training in the French realistic school of painting.

***

Quite a contrast to the picture of M. Carries, which is strong to the point of ugliness, is Mr. Stuart Wortley's pretty refined portrait of H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife. The princess, in a simple white satin frock, with full sleeves to the elbow, and a fall of soft yellowish lace round the low neck, sits with hands together in a white and gold Empire chair against a rich dull red back ground. There is nothing to withdraw attention from the face—it is all admirably carried out to the verge of conventional simplicity. A good portrait, with greater scope for the artist in the matter of colour is that of the Most Rev. Charles, Count Eyre, Archbishop of Glasgow, painted by Mr. James Guthrie of the Royal Scottish Academy. The Archbishop stands in his rich red purple soutane with an ermine cape on his shoulders and a tiny purple serre-tete showing on top of his grey hair. If there were no other rewards attached to the Catholic Archiepiscopate than the privilege of wearing the gorgeous robes of office many of us would think the work well paid.

***

A quaint example of the school that paints scriptural subjects up to date is a picture representing the meeting of Christ with two disciples who entreat him to abide with them in their little home on the Hillside. There is something inexplicably touching in Professor F. Von Uhde's representation of the scene. Two workingmen, in shabby modern suits, address the Lord with expressive faces and persuasive gestures, and the Christ—a poor shabby tramp, in a threadbare Inverness cloak—listens, and seems inclined to comply. The true spirit of Christianity is brought home to us in this illustration of the scene. We are all ready to welcome the Christ when he visits us in classic attire—in picturesque raiment. But we have not the charity of the peasant in welcoming him as a mendicant.

***

In M. Degas, French realism has one of its strongest exponents. It is not every one who would recognize as a paintable subject what the artist represents under the title of L'Absinthe. The scene is a corner in a Shabby Parisian Cabaret a man with a brutal face sips his drink with stupid indifference, while a woman, a very degraded specimen of our sex, sitting beside him with a glass half full of the yellowgreen poison, looks regardless of everything, but the drink, which slowly but surely is killing her. But the picture was not the most remarkable thing there at the moment. On a chair opposite this very uncommonly nasty picture sat a young lady-artist evidently from the characteristic estheticism of her attire. "I call it ravishing," she said with an emphasis on the word which made it sound *ravishing*; "and that," she continued looking at a picture of a young communicant in a white veil which hung close by, "I call ghastly," or as she said *gastly*. What a pretty taste this foreshadows in the coming woman.

***

A propos of liqueurs, teetotallers are warned against the Foreign Confectionery, which is said to contain so much spirit, not absinthe however—that a tax has been imposed on its importation. The duty which amounts to a halfpenny in the pound avoirdupois will be further raised, if there is any increase in the amount of spirit put in the sweets which at present amounts to about a quarter of a wineglass to a pound of sugar. Perhaps it was Charbonnell's, in Bond Street, that suggested the tax, by their eccentric ideas in the Bonbon line. A boy doll driving a stuffed gosling, round the neck of which is a handkerchief containing a feeding bottle from which the gosling is sipping nourishment, presumably absinthe, is a novelty for the Carnival or Easter. "L'Enfant prodigue" dressed in white satin and coloured buttons sitting astride an Easter egg, and playing the mandoline is another specimen of French inventiveness; and still another, though its meaning is not so obvious is a cock dressed in white satin and also playing the mandoline. Can it be some jokelet at the expense of M. Coquelin. To the Frenchman in search of a joke neither art nor anything else is sacred.

***

Arrangements are on hand at Trevandrum to erect a statue of the late Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row, to whom Travancore is deeply indebted for the beneficial reforms introduced by him. The statue will be located on the piece of ground near the north-western gate leading to the public offices. It will be mounted on a pedestal and will face the public offices.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MARCH 3.

I have to thank a correspondent, whom I will call "E.C."—for an interesting account, *apropos* of my recent revelations, of her schooldays, fifty years ago. It was the time of harsh treatment and cruel punishments, when girls were beaten and whipped, chased and hunted, and compelled with blows and sticks, like a drove of pigs, along the road of knowledge and good manners. Could such things really exist? Well—they did. At this girls' school, for instance, the schoolroom is described as bare and cold, the windows too high for the girls to look out, without carpet, ill-warmed, and furnished only with desks and benches. The favourite punishment was that highly dangerous form, known as boxing the ear. "Our ogress," says my correspondent, "had, by long practice, thoroughly mastered that nice and difficult science." A ringing box on both ears, delivered with the right and left almost simultaneously, was the punishment for very bad offences; a single box for the more venial sins. In addition there was whipping. There was one girl, Mary C., who either could not or would not learn. This poor child received so many boxes on the ear that gatherings in the ears and deafness followed. On one occasion, in spite of all these encouragements to learning, she had no fewer than forty "backward lessons," and was sent to prison until she had learned them. She was confined alone in a garret, with a chair, a table, and her forty lessons. And there she was kept—this poor child—day and night, alone, for a whole month. This poor girl still survives, having been a mental and a physical wreck, during a long life, entirely through the ill-treatment of this fiend of a schoolmistress. Another punishment was to make the girls wear their night-dresses over their clothes, and, so attired, take their drawing and music lessons with the masters. Or they wore dunces' caps ornamented with bells. Why did not parents interfere? Well, first of all, parents never do like to interfere with teachers if they can avoid it. Next, it was a time when mothers as well as teachers beat their daughters. Thirdly, people are very dense to understand what they do not actually see, and still more dense to feel what is invisible—the atmosphere of terror, shame, pain, and humiliation which these cruelties engendered. There came a time, however, when the girls turned—they did not turn, as they should have done, into serpents—they turned into informers. Some of the girls made someone outside the school clearly feel and understand the things that went on inside. Then the school was broken up and the schoolmistress vanished. She became, I dare say, matron of a penitentiary, in which situation she would be thoroughly at home and happy. Perhaps, however, she died of grief at having nobody's ears to mangle, and came into the world again as an hereditary criminal, and is now in a reformatory, where I meet her every Sunday morning, her face all jowl and no forehead. She is kept in honesty because there is nothing to steal; and she can be taught no kind of work except washing. I am sure that this former ogress makes one in that procession which every Sunday marches to church and home again.

Another authority on girls' schools—but this was a hundred years ago—says that there were two punishments in her time quite as grotesque as that of the night-dresses. The girls had to exchange their clothes for those of a charity girl, with coarse shoes and stockings, tippet, frock, and cap. The efficacy of this punishment would depend upon the tone of the school—that is, if the girls agreed to laugh at it, there would be no punishment in it at all. If they took it seriously, it would be a very terrible penalty. Boys certainly would laugh at it; the proof is that the dunce's cap has disappeared from boys' schools. If they blotted their books, their hands were tied behind them; for stooping over the spinnet, their elbows were tied behind; and for talking, their mouths were covered up with sticking plaster. Fancy that!—was the great theory then as for what the girls learned, it was enough for them to dance well—a more elaborate accomplishment than now; to speak French—probably as the fashion of Stratford-atte-Bowe; to play [illegible] and to read and write passably. [illegible] charming old ladies who [illegible] spelling was deplorable, they knew an amazing quantity [illegible] with the house, the still-[illegible] the dressing [illegible] for [illegible], how to meet and treat children's disorders, they understood herbs and simples in medicines, they knew the arts of brewing and making wine; they understood dress, and dressmaking—with endless varieties of knitting, embroidery, and fancy work; they were skilled in making puddings, cakes, butter, cream; they were experienced in the poultry yard; they were great on carving, good manners, superstitions, legends, traditions, proverbs, genealogies, heraldry, and proper family pride. In other words, the modern damsel, who in Latin and Greek has little to seek, is a perfectly ignorant person compared with her great-grandmother. Why, she only knows books. What is all her book-lore, including the Integral Calculus, or even Quaternions, compared with the knowledge of life and all its wants, and of human nature in its actualities and its realities, possessed by that good old dame? And as for music, what is a drawing-room full of people listening to a brilliant executioner compared with the old hall and those rattling old country dances which the good lady played while her daughters and the swains led off the "Triumph" to the tune of "Barley Break?"

Here is an old story that is always new, and always being repeated, though every day it grows rarer. It was the scarcest of Thackeray's early works; so scarce that the bookseller had never even heard of it; it was published under another name—not Titmarsh; and it was entered in the catalogue as a "curious and scarce" book, at the modest price of four shillings. Now, the customer was a practised hand; he was what they call, I believe, in the trade, a hunter after *bouquins*. He came into the shop just before closing time; he looked around; saw nothing; and was going away. "Take our new catalogue," said the dealer. "It is going out to-night." So the book-hunter carried off the catalogue. In the evening before going to bed he turned over the leaves. Heavens! Why did that gentleman jump from his chair? Why did he turn pale and look at his watch, and sink back with limbs dissolved and open mouth, as one who has missed a coup? Why did he toss about all night? Why, in the morning, was he up and dressed and in the street at seven—an hour before the shop was opened? Why, before the shutters were taken down did he stroll in, outwardly calm, but with a red glow upon his cheek, and begin to turn over the books? First he bought a Horace for a shilling; then a Virgil for eighteen pence—this showed that he was only an ordinary customer, and not anxious about any book. And then, turning over the catalogue, he casually asked to see the "scarce and curious" book priced at four shillings. . . . "Beg your pardon, sir," cried the boy, running down the street, "you've forgotten the other two books." Which, in fact, he had done. By half-past eight there were ten telegrams, for that book; by nine there were fifty; by twelve there were a hundred and fifty; by the 12-30 train there arrived emissaries from all the booksellers in London. They raced from the station, but they were all too late. And by that time the book-hunter was on his way to town, his treasure in his pocket; and I believe that the transaction enriched him by sixty pounds, and made him, as long as he lived, the triumphant book-hunter of his—or any other—generation.

There is a Permanent Exhibition within easy reach by train, which I believe is practically unknown to the great majority of my readers. Woman, perhaps, would not greatly care for the exhibits, but the brain of Man has been so long and so earnestly devoted to the subject that to him at least the show is of profound interest. It is an Exhibition of the great Art and Mystery of Killing. Here are arms of all kinds, and especially guns of all kinds, from the cannon of 1460 to the Krupp of 1890. And here one may learn all kinds of wonderful things, but especially about the inventions of our own day. For, you see, they are not inventions That is why I speak of the Exhibition in this place. The rifled barrel; the Magazine rifle; the breech-loader in a dozen different forms, with or without lateral action; the hinged stock, and all the rest of them; the coil or wire gun; the swivel gun—you think they were invented yesterday? Well, they were all invented and were all used as early as the sixteenth century. There they are, all preserved and exhibited, with an old soldier to show them and to explain them. And there, too, is the fold wheel which was formerly wound up, and by its release created a little rain of sparks, of which one presently got into the touch-hole. It gave way to the flint and steel for convenience; and that to the old percussion cap, which only got into the army in 1840 or thereabouts. As a department—only a branch—of the noble Art of Killing, this exhibition is very thorough and complete. It is at Woolwich, and you must ask for the Rotunda.

They are going to found a society for the abolition of street noises. Very well. I wish it every success. But we do not perhaps sufficiently understand our own blessings in this respect. We are too anxious to get on. If I were asked to state briefly the principal point of difference between any great city of the last century and the same city to-day, I should be inclined to reply that they differ chiefly in the quiet of the modern city. We have with us the barrel organ, but the hurdy-gurdy is gone; we have a street cry here and there—two men bawling flowers—a man with a milk cart—a singing beggar—but what is one here and there who passes, bawls, tortures the ears for a moment, and then is gone? Think of the everlasting old street cries! I have three collections of London cries at least, and not one quite like the other. All day long the endless procession went up and down, bawling their goods. They were the little goods—the things which housewives now buy at the oil shop, or the fancy shop, or the greengrocer's, such as marking stones, brimstone matches, baskets, brooms, sand, small coal, brick dust, tapes, door mats, lettuce, celery, radishes, cherries, strawberries in long pottles, herbs for medicine. Here—the date is 1804—is a Jew calling Old Clo'! He wears a beard, a broad hat, and a gabardine—and in London in 1804! Here is a figure of a poor wretch with a sack begging for bread and meat for the poor prisoners of Newgate; here a man driving a pack ass laden with salt; here is a man selling green hastens—pray, what are hastens? Do you know—or you—or you?

Maids, have you any kitchen stuff?
Will you buy fine artechoaks?
Come buy my brooms to sweep your rooms.
Will you buy my whitehearl cabbages, ho?
Come buy my nuts, my fine small nuts,
Two cans a penny, crack and try.
Here's cherries round and very sound;
Or shall I sweep your chimnies high?
Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, goes the tinker's pan,
With a merry, cheerful sound.

Let none despise the merry, merry cries
Of famous London town.

Among the street figures of the year 1804 were two very well known. Both of them were dressed in the costume, as then understood, of the lusty Turk. The reading, however, was different; for one wore a green turban, thereby, though he knew it not, assuming the character of a pilgrim to Mecca, a green jacket, loose and baggy trousers, gathered in below the knee, and a moustache. He was probably the only man in Great Britain who then wore a moustache. This man sold that useful medicine, the product of his native country, known as rhubarb. It was carried in a box before him, slung by a strap, and dispensed by means of scales. It was quite evident that a real Turk would sell much better rhubarb than a Christian apothecary, and so he flourished. He perambulated the whole of the city. The other Turk wore a yellow turban, a flowing robe of dark brown, and an under nondescript thing—a kind of dressing gown of scarlet. He had a white beard; he walked in the Strand, Fleet-street, Cheapside, and Cornhill; and he sold slippers of cloth, of various colours. You may still see the kind of slippers in Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, any Sunday morning. Other vendors pressed their slippers on people noisily; this man, preserving the dignity of a Turk, offered his slippers without a word. If you refused, he was sorry—on your account only—but he said nothing.

The story of the appearance of the soul after death to the surviving friend, and the supernatural marking of the wrist, has been told in many ways, but in none more circumstantial than that of Lord Tyrone and Lady Beresford. It is in the *Belle Assemblee* of August, 1806. This is the history. Lord Tyrone and Lady Beresford were both orphans, and both brought up by the same guardian. They were as much attached to each other as if they had been brother and sister. They were at first educated as Deists, but, being afterwards disturbed in this belief, they gave each other a solemn promise that the one who died first should, if possible, appear to the other and declare the truth about religion. Years passed. The girl married Sir Marcus Beresford, and had two children—daughters. One morning she appeared at breakfast, her wrist tied up with a black ribbon. She was much agitated, and begged her husband to refrain from inquiring into the meaning of her agitation, or of the ribbon round her wrist. On that same day a letter arrived, announcing the death of Lord Tyrone. Shortly afterwards a son was born; then her husband died. She retired from society, seeing no one except the family of a certain clergyman. Then, to the surprise of the world, she married this man's son a youth many years her junior. The marriage turned out miserably, and, she had to separate from him. But she had a child by him, and one day, shortly after the birth of this child, her second husband's father called to inquire after her health. He then told her that she was wrong about her age; that he had looked up the matter in the register, and that she was that very day forty-seven years of age, though she had imagined herself to be forty-eight. "You have brought me my death warrant!" she cried. "I have but very few hours, if any, to live." She then told her story. Lord Tyrone had appeared to her on the night mentioned above. He had informed her that revealed religion was true. When she said that she should regard this as a dream, he gave her certain tokens by which she should know that it was no dream; he twisted the curtain in a very remarkable manner; he wrote some words in her pocket-book; he told her that she would be the mother of a boy, that her husband would die before long; that she would marry again and be unhappy; and that she would die before completing her forty-seventh year. Also, as a final proof, he touched her wrist, and instantly the nerves and sinews shrank, and so remained all her life, though she never allowed any one to see her wrist. All his prophecies had come true except the last—and saying this she lay back and died. Scott tells a story of the same kind, perhaps based on this.

I myself once knew a lady who told me once that the same thing had happened to her, only that the spirit had touched her wrist with the tips of the fingers and had produced three burns.

Last Saturday I stood with a crowd of mourners beside the grave of my friend John Pettie, R. A. I think I have never seen more genuine grief at any funeral. And there was good reason therefor. In the corpse of a pilgrim about to sail so long as that which we terminated by this mournful ceremony I have met many men of many nations, and I can safely affirm that I have never met any man possessed of more remarkable gifts than John Pettie. To begin with, he was endowed by nature with a most kindly disposition; he was specially generous in advice and help to young artists; he was sympathetic in the highest degree; he was loyal to the backbone; one never heard from him mean or envious judgments; if he thought badly of a new painter or a new fashion in Art, he was content to leave it—time would judge, he was, as everybody knows, an artist of a very high order—as a colourist wonderful, as a portrait painter in the first line; and he possessed—which made him these things—an untiring industry and an iron tenacity. His happy disposition enabled him always to look on the bright side; he took habitually a cheerful view of everything. It seemed sometimes as if he actually knew nothing of the seamy side of life. His favourite place was his studio. In that spacious and beautiful room, hung about with tapestry, pictures, armour, and weapons, he loved to work all day long, and to linger even after the winter afternoon had brought the twilight. It was difficult to persuade him to take a walk; he did not get enough fresh air, yet he was always happy if one dropped in to talk while he worked. It was quite recently that he achieved his great and deserved reputation as a portrait painter; for this work his quick intuitions and his ready sympathies peculiarly fitted him. I have one in my possession, and I think how, in a hundred years or so, people may be looking at this picture at Christie's. "Portrait of a man. His name is totally Unknown. Time about 1880 to 1890. By John Pettie." One day he told me the history of his life. It is a history full of resolution and indomitable courage. He would be an artist. He became an artist—and an artist far greater than in his youthful dreams he ever thought to be. What says Thackeray? "To

MR. RONALD SMEDLEY'S RECITAL.

As already announced Mr. Smedley will give, this evening, a recitation at the Gaiety Theatre, in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris. It is very seldom we have an opportunity of hearing so talented an elocutionist, one who has invariably gained golden opinion, wherever he has appeared and upon whom the highest testimonials and letters have been literally showered. The "London Era," the highest theatrical authority in the world, says Mr. Smedley's rendering of Tennyson's "Gliata" and the tent scene from 'Julius Cæsar, stamp him as an artist of high culture, and the applause he met with from his audience showed how thoroughly his talents were appreciated. This opinion we have fully endorsed from his recital at Wilson College, and it is confirmed by Dr. Mackichan, who writes, "It gives me pleasure to inform you that your recitations in the College Hall were much appreciated by the students and also by the professors and others who were present. Your rendering of the selections from the "Idylls of the King," of the "Dialogue between Brutus and Cassius," and your spirited recitation of Macaulay's ever popular lay produced the deepest impression, while the general effect of the whole was, especially for Indian students, highly instructive. Elocution is a branch of English education which is unfortunately not much cultivated throughout the country. I was therefore, much gratified by the intelligent appreciation manifested by the student not only during your recitation, but also afterwards. I have no doubt that your recital has led some of them to feel a new interest in the art of which they had an opportunity of hearing such excellent illustrations."

HEAVY "FINES" ON BUILDING SITES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now nearly fifteen months since the last representation was submitted to the Government of Bombay by the Rate Payers' Association of this place, pointing out the severity of the "fine" on building sites in Bandora, levied under the Land Revenue Code. The English native press, as well as the native press, ventilated the subject fully at the time and demonstrated the unwisdom of the new measure which, whilst it checked new enterprise and worked a hardship on those who had invested in land, brought less revenue to Government than before. The enhanced "fine" of Rs. 3,000 per acre continues, despite all remonstrances, to be exacted not only in the case of buildings with proper foundations but for *jhowli* sheds erected temporarily in compounds for sheltering animals. It is feared that the Talatis, regardful more of their zeal for swelling the revenues than for common-sense or discrimination, may one of these days tax the owners of the fields, along the Hill Road, for the wretched awning of rags, under which the local gypsies or *whagris* are seen taking shelter.

If a *jhowli* shed in the compound of an Englishman's bungalow in Bandora cannot escape the "fine," it is unlikely these awnings or small tents can be exempted if matters are left to the sweet discretion of these subordinate officials.

Not long ago, a native gentleman owning land here was called upon to pay "fine" on an extensive area of ground, because a small house was going to be built in a corner of his large estate, and it was not until the absurdity of the demand had been pointed out that the claim was limited to the superficial area actually taken up by the foundations of the building. The late Mr. Frank Chalk very properly complained that landowning interests were inadequately represented in our Legislative Councils. Cannot some hon'ble member interpellate in the Council and get from Government a clear pronouncement of their policy in insisting upon a [illegible] to all concerned?—

M. LUNGRANA.

OF GRANT ENTS.

THE thirteenth annual social gathering of the Parsee students of the Grant Medical College came off, on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at the Nawab's Bungalow, Grant Road. The new feature of this annual gathering was the evening entertainment, at 9-30 p.m. where not only the Christian and Hindu students of the College, but also the majority of the members of the local medical profession were invited with the idea of bringing about a mutual harmony of feelings amongst all of them. The students and their guests commenced to arrive at 5 p.m., and at 7-30 p.m. seventy-two Zoroastrians gathered round the dinner-table. Amongst those present at the dinner were Drs. K. N. Bahadurji, K. N. Khory, Masina, Turner, Berdi, Katrak, Kuker, Tavaria, M. D. Cama, Laicaca, Pavri, and many other graduates in medicine as well as students.

The chairman, Mr. Kalapesi, gave the toast of H.I.M. the Queen and her representatives in India, which was received with enthusiasm amidst the notes of the National Anthem.

Mr. Fraser then gave the toast of the "Medical Profession" in appropriate words, mentioning the more distinguished members of the noble profession. Dr. Khory responded to the toast amidst loud cheers, and drew attention to the present efficient practical teaching in the Grant Medical College as compared with former years, and hoped that the various questions pertaining to the advancement of the medical profession, discussed elsewhere, would be finally settled in the interests of the students of medicine as well as of the profession at large.

Mr. Modi gave the toasts of the "Guests" and the "Zoroastrian Community," and alluded, in a neat little speech, to the success of the Parsi eleven over Lord Hawke's team. Drs. Laicaca and Pavri having responded to this toast, Mr. D. S. Fraser gave the toast of the "College," and, in so doing, dwelt at length on the kindness of the professors and tutors as well as on the high merits of the College and hospital staff. Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, responded to this toast amidst a volley of continued applause and cheers. He thanked the students on behalf of his College colleagues and himself, and was glad to see that his suggestion of bringing together all the other students of the College as well as the professors, and the members of the local medical profession, was acted on by the students. He advised the students to do their utmost to bring about harmony of feeling amongst all of their Hindoo as well as Christian friends.

Mr. Jal. S. B. Vakil gave the toast of the "Ladies" in a humourous little speech, to which Miss Aimai M. Mehta responded in suitable language. After the toast of the "Managing Committee," Dr. D. R. Berdi, a tutor of the College, gave the toast of the "Students," and asked his College colleagues, as well as the other brethren of his profession, to join in the toast heartily, as he said, had it not been for the gathering, they would not have had the opportunity of coming together and of passing an agreeable evening. The senior student having responded to the toast, the party adjourned to the hall, which was decorated artistically for the occasion. After 9-30 p.m. other guests came pouring in, about two hundred and fifty in number, among whom were seen Drs. Collis, Berry, Childe, Kvatack, Bhabhandra, De Cunha, Da Gama, A. Pandurang, Tata, Karanjia, Bhicaji, Desmukh, Kher, Kirloskar, Sambary, &c. Miss A. M. Mehta recited several passages which were loudly applauded. Drs. Berry, Laicaca and Tata and Miss De Cunha gave the company good amusement by their playing and singing, and were much applauded. Messrs. Baisley, Hardacre, and Lambert, medical pupils, contributed to the enjoyment of the evening; and what with the above gentlemen's singing and recitations and the native and English bands supplied by the managers, the evening's entertainment was said by all to be a thorough success. The objects of the entertainment were fully satisfied, and every one, guests as well as the hosts, seemed quite pleased. After partaking of ample refreshments provided by the management, through the kindness and courtesy of a gentleman who volunteered to bear the expenses, the company began to disperse late in the night. Drs. Berry, Childe, Babaduriji, Khory, Bhalchandra, and Desmukh were loudly cheered, both on their arrival in the hall and when they departed.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL G. C. SARTORIOUS, C. B., has been placed on general duty at Ahmedabad.

THE Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 1st Circle, is proceeding to Aden, on inspection duty.

THE Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, has been granted permission to proceed to Satara, on inspection duty.

THE Sudder Bazar, Kirkee, has been put out of bounds to the troops and their families resident in Kirkee.

THE Rest Camps at Jubbulpore, Sohagpur, and Hoshangabad will be closed for the season on the 8th proximo.

LIEUTENANT H. S. KELLY, R. A., 55th Field Battery, has qualified for employment in the Army Transport Department.

VETERINARY LIEUTENANT A. C. NEWSOM has been posted for duty to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital at Kirkee.

LIEUTENANT E. B. HALES, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, has been attached to the Military Accounts Department, Poona, for a course of instruction in accounts.

A NEW method of carrying out the judging distance practice in native corps, proposed by Captain A. Wallace, 27th Punjab Infantry, is to be tested by all native regiments during the 1893-94 season.

THE No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners has been ordered to leave Kirkee for Quetta on the 5th April. The Company will be conveyed by the Troopship Canning, leaving Bombay on the 7th April for Karachi.

MAJOR J. L. FIXOTT, Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, having proceeded on special duty to England, Captain M. Walker, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Cartridge Factory during the absence of Major Fixott.

THE Government of India have decided that from 1st April, 1893, the amount of customs duty paid on arms or component parts thereof, imported for the use of native troops, will be refunded to regiments on the presentation to the military authorities of a bill for the amount so paid by the Officer Commanding the corps concerned.

AFTER her return to India from Egypt, the I. M. S. Canning leave Bombay on the 7th April, with No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, and the 9th Bombay Infantry arrive at Karachi on the 10th, leave on the 17th, with the 4th Bombay Rifles, reaching Bombay on 20th. No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, en route at Quetta until relieved by No. 4 Company, and then rails to Roorkee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. COOKE, the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, has sent in his report on the Keonjhar State to the Bengal Government. All the Bhuyia leaders, some two or three in number, have been secured, and the Raja's authority is not likely to be disputed in the future. The detachments of military police employed in overawing the Bhuyias have now been withdrawn.

THE question of claims for the destruction of property in the riots of 1891 at Ichang has again cropped up. Most interest will be felt in the claim proved by the members of the Church of Scotland Mission. Rev. Mr. Dean and Dr. Pirie are to be paid in full, but Rev. Mr. Cockburn's claim has been reduced—it is said by the British Minister at Peking—by 15 per cent. Mr. Cockburn refuses to assent to this reduction. He will accept of the amount tendered only as part payment, leaving the remainder open for consideration. The general feeling at Ichang seems to be that it would be morally wrong and admitting a principle that is fraught with danger for foreigners generally, who may in future have their property destroyed by lawless mobs, to allow any compromise of the original claim.

IT is the practice in the Jail Department to employ good-conduct convicts as overseers, maistries, &c., in the jails where they are incarcerated, and for such work these men get certain remissions of sentences and other indulgences. Up to the present time even habitual offenders were so employed and reaped the benefits of their good-conduct promotion. The Government of India has ruled that the employment of "habituals" as convict-officers should be entirely prohibited except under the special written orders of the Inspector-General of Jails. The Madras Government held a contrary view, and did not see why old offenders should not be encouraged to behave well during incarceration by being eligible for promotion to the duties and privileges of convict-officers. But the Government of India was quite averse to any leniency being extended to "old jail birds," and for the future these will be employed on no other than penal work.

A FRESH fall of snow has occurred on the lower ranges of the Pir Panjal range. Native travellers from the interior report a very heavy snowfall. The Banhul route to Kashmir is quite closed by snow, and several landslips have taken place which will interfere with traffic for many months to come. From Kashmir fine spring weather is reported, though the trees have not yet commenced budding.

AN instructor in Army Signalling having arrived at Ootacamund, the Nilgiri Volunteers of the Headquarter Companies are making rapid progress with the flag, and many of them are already proficient in this branch of Army Signalling. The class has been formed by Colonel Cox, the Commandant of the Corps, and in time, it is hoped, that instruction will be given with the heliograph.

THE Collector of Malabar having applied to the Board of Revenue for instructions as to the status of the new Taluk Head Accountants and Treasurers, when the Tahsildar is at head-quarters and when in camp, the Board has resolved that the responsibility in connection with a Taluk Treasury rests in the first instance with the Tahsildar, but Government has over-ruled the views of the Board and declared that the Head Accountant's position and responsibilities should in respect of treasury management be exactly the same as are those of Taluk Serishtadars, which indeed the Head Accountants are except in regard to magisterial powers. Government has also intimated that the present system should not be worked so as to fetter the Tahsildars with Treasury work more than before, and that the division of duties as laid down in the Standing Order should be adhered to.

"TA-RA-RA" only just penetrated to Sierra Leone, where it immediately produced the usual deadly effects. When it was sung at a concert at Freetown it electrified the native part of the audience, many of whom were clad in nothing but shirts, or only coats and trousers and no shirts. The refrain was taken up with such alarming energy that the less adventurous portion of the assembly thought the outside of the building was the more desirable. The natives would have no more of the programme. "Ta-ra-ra" was good enough for them, and they stuck steadily to it for the rest of the evening.

IT is after all improbable, that a *locum tenens* as Military Secretary to the Kashmir State, will be appointed during Colonel Neville Chamberlain's absence. He has taken three months' special leave and left Jammu very suddenly. We regret to hear that an illness in Mrs. Chamberlain's family expedited his departure.

IN the event of the proposed re-distribution of the commands in Burma, now under the consideration of the Government of India, being mentioned, the Madras paper hears that it has been settled that Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Blenkinsop, District Surgeon, Trichinopoly, is to be the Principal Medical Officer of the Chin Hill Command.

As regards the reduction next month in the escort of the Political Officer in the Kurram Valley, the 1st Punjab Infantry will proceed to Abbottabad, one troop of the 5th Punjab Cavalry and two guns of the Peshawar Mountain Battery going to Kohat. One squadron of Cavalry and two mounted guns and the 2nd Punjab Infantry will remain in Kurram, and be quartered at Shalozan. The 21st Punjab Infantry will not be moved from Kohat at present.

THE Committee on soldiers' rations is expected to send in its report to the Commander-in-Chief by the end of the current month. Its inquiries will probably result in several desirable reforms being carried out, all in the interests of the rank and file of the British army in India.

COLONEL BLOOD, C. B., will, on relinquishing the officiating command of the Bundelkhund District, proceed, on deputation, to Poona, to confer with the authorities in the Bombay Presidency on the subject of the proposed new system of payment of working pay in the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

FINAL orders have been issued for the evacuation of Mekran. The garrison, consisting of one troop of Cavalry, two mountain guns, and two companies of Infantry—all Bombay troops—will march, next month, to Karachi, *via* Las Beyla. The Civil establishment will return to India at the same time.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has asked the Calcutta Trades' Association to submit the name of a member for nomination to the Bengal Legislative Council under the new rules. This action will give unqualified satisfaction to the Trades, whose claims to representation have not been specifically safe-guarded in the regulations recently published.

THE gross earnings of the Madras Railway Company for 1893-94 are estimated below the estimates of 1892-93. The explanation is that the earnings of the last quarter of the current year have been abnormal in consequence of the failure of the north-west monsoon, and that, further, the opening of the Southern Mahratta Railway's through-line from Bangalore to Guntakul may considerably alter the flow of traffic in the Presidency.

A EUROPEAN, named Price, has been arrested by the police near Dhankia, a roadside station between Agra and Ajmere on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for an attempted outrage on the person of a native lady who was travelling in the same train with himself. The case is exciting considerable interest, as the accused's father is said to be a very old and respectable resident of Ajmere, and the lady is a member of a wealthy and respectable family residing in Rajputana.

DACOITY, it it stated, is becoming alarmingly frequent on the Nepal border. A few days ago a gomasta was waylaid and murdered on the road from Siliguri to Garidhura, the robbers escaping with Rs. 3,500, which the unfortunate man was carrying to the Mariebari Tea Estate. The attack took place in broad daylight, and was apparently the work of several men. Up to the present the police have failed to obtain any clue and it is supposed that the gang has taken refuge in Nepal, which is only a few miles distant.

THE *Morning Post* regrets to announce the death of Mr. D. Henderson, Agent of the Naini Tal branch of the Allahabad Bank. Mr. Henderson had been ailing for some time with fever of a bad type, and obtained three months' leave to Europe to recruit his health, but his condition grew worse before he could sail and he succumbed to abscess of the liver in Bombay. Mr. Henderson, who married a daughter of the late Commissioner of Jhansi, lost his wife at Naini Tal last summer, and never quite recovered from the blow. He was a valued servant of the Bank, which he joined from the Commercial Bank of Scotland. Mr. Henderson, who was a son of Rev. Dr. Henderson of the Presbyterian Church, leaves two little children—one not a year old.

A LAUGHABLE indication of the emancipation of the Bulgarians from the priestly domination so long and so vigorously enforced, is supplied by the treatment meted out to Monsignor Clement, the Metropolitan of Bulgaria, by the people of Tirnovo. This supple tool of Russia was preaching in the Cathedral at Tirnovo on the occasion of the anniversary of Prince Ferdinand's birthday. He audaciously advised the people to oppose the Government. Undeterred by unfavourable reception of the remarks and ignoring the deputation of citizens sent to request Mgr. Clement not to incite the people to disorder, the Metropolitan informed the crowd outside the Episcopal palace that he would continue the same course. Speedy retribution followed; for the miletant priest was forcibly seized and confined in a monastery in the Balkans. The keys of his residence were handed to the Prefect, and a telegram was sent to M. Stambuloff, indicating that the people declined to submit longer to a Bishop who always ignored the true interests of Bulgaria.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT ON GANJA.

THE following are Sir Charles Elliott's remarks in full on the subject of ganja at Naogaon the other day:—

There is another subject I should like to say a few words about which is not mentioned in your address, but to inquire into which was the chief object of my visit here. This is the subject of the growth and consumption of ganja. You are probably aware that ganja just now is in a very precarious position. A strong party of philanthropic advocates of temperance in England have declared war against it and desire to see it altogether abolished. But this is precisely the kind of case in which the people, of this country should speak up for themselves, and should not let their affairs be managed by a party of enthusiasts who cannot know much of the facts and circumstances. There is a great conflict of evidence about the effect of ganja. Some people maintain that it is a great cause of madness and of outbreak of grievous passion, and it is a stimulus to sensuality. Others again who profess to speak from their own experience declare that it is habitually consumed by large bodies of people who, though not belonging to the higher classes, are hardworking and industrious and self-respecting men, who find that with its help they can perform hard labour without other food, and who are not morally or physically the worse for it. Now, before anything practical is done, it is important to know which side of they argument is true, and it is the educated gentlemen of the province who ought to know the facts, or if they do not know them ought to ascertain them and assist the Government in this matter, either by throwing their weight into this side or of the temperance party if they are right, or else by exposing their mistakes and making the real facts public to save their brethren from a measure which would be disastrous to them. It may be that the use of ganja ought to be altogether stopped except as a medicine. It may be that it is injurious to some races or in some climates, not in all parts equally; and that what is wanted is a discriminating restriction and not prohibition, or it may be that the assertion as to the evils it causes are altogether chimerical and unfounded opposition. If the latter is the case then the complete prohibition of ganja would be a cruel injury to a meritorous body of men which you, on behalf of your brothers in the lower classes, ought to resist to the utmost, whatever fancy may possess the brain of well meaning enthusiasts in a far off country. Whichever is the truth, I feel that it is for the people of Bengal to ascertain and advise the Government, and not to let it drift before the outcries of people who cannot know the facts a-tenth part as well as you do. The case is not like that of opium. The revenue raised from ganja is not so great that its loss would plunge the country into financial difficulties; the Government is able and is anxious to take such steps as are for the good of the largest number of the population; and I look to the enlightened classes in Bengal, such as those I see before me to-day, and those whom I have in other districts in the province, to throw light on the subject and to give the necessary assistance to Government, to enable it to act with full knowledge and after a thorough consideration of all the consequences involved.

ZADKIEL ON THE LOSS OF THE "ANGLIA."

A NAUTICAL correspondent, who has evidently great faith in Zadkiel, sends the *Statesman* the following:—

"The Anchor line steel screw steam-ship *Anglia* left Calcutta, with a very large shipment of tea, bound for London on the morning of the 23rd August, 1892. At 4 p.m. of the following day, she capsized in the Jellingham Channel of the river Hooghly, when about to anchor, and sank in twenty seconds, drowning fifteen of her crew. This said catastrophe is a very extraordinary one, the vessel capsizing through striking a sand-bank, and being lost in the sand.

"By the courtesy of the owners, Messrs. Henderson Brothers, of Glasgow, I am enabled to give the date of launching of the *Anglia*. She was built at Glasgow, and was launched at 2-30 p.m. on the 9th day of October 1888. Taking this as Glasgow time we find Scorpio 21 degrees 49 minutes culminating, and Capricornus 9 degrees ascending.

"The following are the geocentric longitudes of the heavenly bodies:—The sun is within one degree of conjunction with Uranus in Libra, and in sesquiquadrate (135 degrees) aspect with Neptune. The Moon separates from Jupiter and applies to conjunction with Mars, Saturn is in the seventh house or western angle in Leo, and in quartile nearly with the degrees in the mid-heaven. The application of both the Sun and Moon, and the position of Saturn in an angle pre-signified a short career for the ship, and an extraordinary accident. Lilly says ('Introduction to Astrology,' published 1647) that if the infortune in an angle be Saturn, the vessel will strike the ground. In this instance we find Saturn in an angle, and the vessel struck a sand-bank, and so capsized, and was lost. Moreover, Lilly says that the sign Sagittarius signifies the seamen themselves. Here we find Mars in Sigittarius, and the Moon applying to conjunction with the red planet and fifteen of the seamen were unfortunately drowned. At the time of the accident the Moon was very nearly in conjunction with Saturn in Virgo, which sign rules the hold of the vessel, and those of the crew who were in the hold were prevented from escaping by the capsizing of the vessel, and so met their fate.

"This singular coincidence should lead shipbuilders and shipowners to launch their ships when neither of the malefic planets happens to be in an angle (ascendent, descendent, upper or lower meridian), and when neither the Sun nor the Moon happens to be afflicted. A little time and study given to astrology, and reference to *Zadkiel's Ephemeris*, would save lives, ships, and cargo."

After perusing the above, none but sceptics will believe that the manipulating of water ballast tanks, the distribution of weights above and below the water line, the square build of the vessel, or the deck load of coals, had anything to do with the catastrophe; but will feel sure that the "travelling lump" theory of the Survey Department was pre-ordained ever since the date, hour, and minute of the vessel's launching. Zadkiel says it!—so let it be an edict.

A NEW CHURCH FOR NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

MRS. MYLNE, wife of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, on Thursday afternoon, performed the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new Church which is about to be built on the rectangular plot of ground in front of the bungalow known as "Tankerville," and opposite the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission, for the special benefit of the Native Christians belonging to the Church Missionary Society, whose work in Poona is superintended by the Rev. J. A. Harriss. The site is indeed an excellent one in every way, and belonged to the Sassoon family, who have just sold it to the Church Missionary Society for the large sum of Rs. 25,000. The entrance to Tankerville is effected by a road which runs through the centre of the plot the C. M. S. have purchased; this road will, of course, be done away with, but under the terms of the purchase deed the C. M. S. will have to give up a stripe of the ground at the west end 25 feet wide to permit of a road being made to give a new entrance to Tankerville. The new building, which is about to be erected, will cost about Rs. 7,000, and will, when finished, be a plain, but neat and pucka-built Church. It was designed by Mr. E. K. Reisold, C.E., Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee. The nave or body of the Church will measure 52 feet by 25, with an octagonal chancel at the east end and a vestry on the south side. The building will be so constructed as to permit of extensions being made by the addition of aisles on both the north and south sides as the congregation increases. The proposed building will have accommodation for about 150 or 160 people. The Church will also be provided with a little belfry. It is, we believe, also intended subsequently to erect quarters for the Native clergyman, who will have charge of the Church—the Rev. Mr. Appaji Babaji will probably be the first incumbent—as also quarters for Native Christian theological students.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was witnessed by a fairly large gathering. A procession of clergy and choristers marched from Cypress Lodge, the residence of the Rev. J. A. Harriss, of the Church Missionary Society, to the site of the new building, a hymn being sung *en route*. The clergy who took part in the procession were: the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. Mr. Nanson (of the Panch Howds Mission), the Rev. Mr. Harriss, C. M. S., the Rev. Mr. Beck (Chaplain of St. Mary's) the Rev. Mr. Haslope (Chaplain of Kirkee), the Rev. Mr. Harrisson (Chaplain of St. Paul's), the Rev. Mr. Bowen (Chaplain of Ghorpurie), the Rev. Mr. Sombji, C. M. S., and the Rev. Mr. Appaji Babaji, C. M. S. The procession having arrived at the site, a special service (in Mahrathi) was gone through, and the stone was laid by Mrs. Mylne, to whom a silver trowel had been handed for the purpose by Mrs. Appaji. At the conclusion of the service the procession returned to Cypress Lodge.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY: A WARNING.

UNDER this heading H. F. B. writes to the *Pioneer* as follows:—

SIR,—Early on the morning of October 31st last a party of three, who had just arrived by the mail steamer at Bombay, proceeded to the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, to make arrangements for travelling by the special mail train. We were then informed by the officials present that the special train would start at 6 A. M.; that we should have to take four special express tickets as far as Cawnpore, but that, as the train travelled at the rate of 35 miles per hour, we could reckon on catching the ordinary mail up at Bhopal, and should then receive a refund, on application, of the excess paid on the ordinary fares due from the station where we caught up the ordinary mail. On these terms we took the four special tickets. We did not, however, make up more than two hours as far as Itarsi, as the train was then so much long distances did not travel faster than the ordinary mail. From Itarsi to Jhansi we made up some hours; but we arrived at the latter station about 6-30 a.m., or about one and a-half hour after the ordinary mail had left for Cawnpore. We were then told that no special mail train ever ran from Jhansi to Cawnpore, and that we must wait at Jhansi for the slow train, which leaves there about 1-30 P. M., and goes on to Cawnpore at 10-15 P. M. We also discovered that the English mail for Cawnpore had not been detached at Itarsi, but had gone round *via* Allahabad. We then applied on November 2nd for a refund, and, as there had been a gross breach of the conditions of the contract, we claimed a refund of all the excess fares paid. Four or five letters have been written to the Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, but up to now no refund at all has been given, and the G. I. P. Railway authorities state that there is no refund due by that railway. The above facts speak for themselves, and comments would only be superfluous.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyear's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

DRESS AT THE DRAWING ROOM

THOUGH many of the dresses worn at drawing-room were unusually brilliant in tint and fervid of contrast, the greater number were conceived in perfect taste. In no instance was this more apparent than in the exquisite Court gown worn by the Duchess of Bedford. Her dress was in pink satin, trimmed with pink velvet, pearls, and silver, the bodice being gracefully composed of similar materials. The train, in grey brocade, shot with silver and wrought in a design of slender, curved leaves in grey and pink, was lined with pink satin, the hue of which shone through the brocade and gave it a peculiarly soft, warm tone. The young Countess of Dudley, presented on her marriage, wore white satin and white velvet, embroidered with lilies, and carried an unusually lovely bouquet of longiflorum lilies, each with the natural stem arranged with a few sprays of orchids, and tied with wide white satin ribbons. Georgiana Lady Dudley, presenting her daughter-in-law, wore a white satin dress, with train of sapphire blue velvet. She wore her beautiful sapphires and diamonds, and carried a bonnet of lilies of the valley, with the new Victoria shower cluster of blush-pink roses at one side. Lady Edith Ward, her daughter, looked like a snowdrop in white satin and pale green, and carried a shower bouquet of white freezias. Lady Vernon Harcourt's train of black brocade, in a design of large tropical leaves, was lined with old pink and trimmed with bows of satin and jet ornaments. Her dress was trimmed up the front with soft cream tinted lace, caught with bows of black satin ribbon and jet ornaments. A small vest of the old pink relieved the darkness of the bodice, and a corselet of fine cut jet encircled the waist. Lady Margaret Herbert and her sister, Lady Winifred Gardner, both wore very beautiful dresses. Lady Margaret's was in white satin, draped as high as the knee with sky-blue gauze, through which narrow ribbons of the same tint were run. A spray or two of white marguerites held the blue folds here and there. A fold of the white satin encircled the slender waist, with a deep buckle in front. The train was in pale blue satin, trimmed with the gauze and marguerites, a large bow of blue satin being tied on one corner. Lady Winifred's dress was in pale pink satin, just the colour of a wild rose petal, and the train was in forget-me not blue, a beautiful contrast of colour. The sleeves were made to fall quite off the shoulder, the fine cream-tinted lace that served as border forming straps on the tops of the arms. A deep fringe of pearls, in strands of graduated lengths, fell all over the bodice, swaying and tinkling gently with every movement of the wearer. A few folds of the pink satin formed a belt, fastened with a magnificent diamond buckle. Some very rare old lace adorned the train. Lady Winifred wore a tiara, and ornaments of diamonds.

OTHERS OF INTEREST.

The Marchioness of Drogheda in a grey satin dress, the front of which was white satin embroidered with an applique of grey velvet outlined with gold, silver, and steel, wore a train of lavender grey velvet lined with violet satin, trimmed with feathers in the three colours, grey, pale gold, and violet. The Marchioness's bouquet was one of the loveliest at the Drawing-room. It consisted of Parma and Russian violets, tied with narrow ribbons of pale gold, tufts of the violets, dark and light, being fastened upon the end of the ribbons, which hung down, interspersed with trails of smilax. The Hon. Mrs. Egerton's beautiful dress was much admired. It was a half-mourning composition in grey and black, the wide, full skirt being in pearl-grey satin with lines of finely-cut black jet running up from the hem to the top of the low bodice. The bodice was bordered with a berthe of black velvet, and the train was also in black velvet lined with pearl-grey brocade, and made after the 1830 fashion to hang from the waist, but with the sides caught up with almost a wing-like effect. Quite unique was the train of white Japanese brocade worn by Mrs. Holden de Crespigny. Lady Hylton's white brocade showed a pretty design of flower baskets. Her train was suggestive of spring blossoms, being of green velvet lined with mauve. The Hon. Mrs. Ashley Ponsonby's pale mauve brocade was in a design of large poppies, the petals of which were in almost metallic tints of mauve and grey and gold, so curiously were the silken threads of the fabric intertwined. The train was in a reddish shade of prune velvet. Mrs. Claude Ponsonby's pink satin dress was cut all in one in front, and was draped with fine old lace. The train was in blue brocade lined with pink satin, and was bordered with a small hedge of roses all up one side. The bouquet, of pink roses, was surmounted by a large blue butterfly. Lady Parker, in a train of very bright green velvet lined and ruched with green, wore a dress of deep yellow satin trimmed with lace. Lady Playfair's lovely dress was in palest mauve satin, just the colour of wistaria blooms, trimmed with deep-cream tinted lace, and trails over it of Parma violets. The train was in violet velvet lined with mauve, and trimmed with lace and violets. Lady Chichester's crimson brocade was flounced with fine old lace. Her train was in black silk moire, lined with black satin and trimmed with more of the old lace. Mrs. Adair, in orange silk veiled with gold, silver, and crystal embroidery on white net, showed the three-puff sleeves which have lately been revived, and which were once so familiar in John Leech's drawings. These frills, like that which trimmed the bodice round the shoulders, were in orange silk, each covered with the white net embroidered in gold, crystal and silver. The train was in mirror-grey velvet bordered with embroidery.

YET ANOTHER BATCH.

Lady Kay-Shuttleworth's train of pale blue Pompadour brocade had a graceful watteau of Brussels lace. Similar lace was arranged in fans upon the train. The dress was in old pink satin, draped with feathers. Lady Sophia Alianby's [illegible] caded train displayed a new and graceful design, a miniature peacock's feathers in black, set together with true lovers' knots. The train was lined with reddish mauve, the dress being half-mourning. The petticoat and bodice were in silver-grey satin, trimmed with beautiful old Brussels lace, the ends of which were arranged upon the train. Lady Randolph Churchill wore a mourning dress of black satin, with train of black velvet. Her diamonds were beautiful. The Hon. Mrs. Louis Greville's pretty dress was in white silk, strewn with small dots in white satin and embroidered with tiny pink roses, with a gold butterfly hovering above each spray. The wide, bell skirt was trimmed with flat ruches of pink and white ribbon. The green velvet train was lined with pale pink silk, and was trimmed with Brussels lace, green and pink feathers. The lace on the bodice was unique, being of curiously and wonderfully fine texture, such as will probably never be made again. The sleeve was in the white silk, the other in pink, the green velvet train being brought up over it and the lace passed round over the velvet. The Hon. Mrs. Townshend wore a gown of white moire silk striped with white satin, and trimmed with bands of satin laid on in deep vandykes. The pretty bodice was made with a point in front, and trimmed with deep gold embroidery in the form of an inverted V. Long ends of satin finished the bodice at the back. The train was in white silk brocaded with gold feathers, and, like the dress, was trimmed with Brussels lace, and arum lilies. Lady Alwyne Compton's tall fine figure showed to advantage in a dress of white satin. Lady Green was in a beautiful dress of shot green and red mirror velvet, trimmed with old lace and gold embroidery. Lady Edmund Fitzmaurice, in a dress of white brocade and a green velvet train lined with pink, carried a bouquet of shaded pink and rose roses mixed with lily of the valley. Lady Romer's dress was much admired. The petticoat was in apricoat satin, embroidered with sequins and gold threads. The train was in mauve satin lined with green and trimmed with lace and large rosettes of gold ribbon shot with green and mauve. Her bouquet, which was one of the first turned out for a Drawing-room by the Women's Gardening Association, was composed of cattleyas, lilies of the valley, and light green foliage, all tied with mauve ribbons.

CHINESE LADIES AND THE QUEEN.

A correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" thinks the most notable feature of the Drawing-room was the attendance in the Diplomatic circle of the wife of the Chinese Minister Madame Sieh, and the presentation by her of her daughter, Mdlle. Agnes Sieh. It is the first time that the ladies accredited from China to the Court of St. James's have appeared upon such an occasion, and the explanation lies in the courteous Oriental respect for the etiquette and customs observed in the Queen's presence. The Chinese ladies of the Embassy, it is hardly necessary to say, belong to the highest ranks of nobility, and among the outward evidences of that fact, are their tiny feet, which from babyhood have been tortured into the "tottering lilies" regarded alike as marks of good breeding and beauty. Under such circumstances it was a physical impossibility to make the low curtsey customary upon presentation, and rather than do anything contrary to established rule the Chinese ladies have hitherto remained absent from the Diplomatic circle. Madame and Mdlle. Sieh, however, who were accompanied by Lady Macartney, overcame their difficulty with all the grace that could possibly be expected. They glided gently into the Throne Room and bowed low at Her Majesty's presence and retired charmingly, making their due obeisance to Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family who stood beside the Queen. The privilege is enjoyed by the Diplomatic circle of remaining in the Throne Room after presentation, when the ladies range themselves beyond the Royal party, and the gentlemen move about and talk. The Queen, with her usual thoughtfulness, had ordered that chairs should be placed for Madame Sieh and her daughter, who thus witnessed the rest of the ceremony in greater comfort than any of the other great personages, Royalty—save the Queen herself—not excepted.

WHAT THE LADIES WORE.

Both the ladies wore Chinese dress. Madame Sieh had an overdress of almost black silk, with a petticoat on which embroideries in many pale hues were arranged as large squares round the hem. Below the shoulder cape was another square, exquisitely worked in a design of birds, flowers, and trees, an indication, doubtless, of rank or official position, as, with the addition of a seal and tassel, this was also worn by the Ambassador himself. Her dark hair was drawn smoothly into a knot at the back of her head, but this was almost concealed by her head-dress of some dull, pearly-white substances, of which one broad band passed across her brow and another further back upon her head, the two being connected at the side, near the ear, with an ornament composed of several twists of pearls. Mdlle. Sieh's head-dress was similar to that of her mother, but the adornment at the side was simpler. Her petticoat was also embroidered in the same design as Madame Sieh's. The overdress which she wore was of rich silk, in a lovely shade of pure salmon-pink. The full cape over the shoulders was stiffened out in much the same fashion as is now favoured by ourselves, and it had broad "revers" which crossed and reached to the waist. For this a foundation of dark or almost black silk was used, and was elaborately worked in silk, of which red and white were the prevailing tones. The sleeves were loose, and of salmon-pink, turned back at the wrists with a delicately contrasting shade of mauve. Both ladies carried small Chinese fans.

THE Hooghly gharrywallas struck work on last Saturday morning, and threw the entire public into great inconvenience. The cause was police *zulum* as of old. At least such is the jehu's complaint. A ticca-gharry while going along the Church Road was stopped by the order of the occupier, who wished to make a purchase at a shop. A policeman put the poor jehu and his vehicle under arrest, and took them to the police station, where the man had to be released on bail. His fault was construed into keeping his gharry out of the carriage-stand. This offended the whole of the gharry drives, and they stopped plying for hire.

NOTICES.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT SOAP MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

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